

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1861)

Copyright, 1915 by the Proprietor.

December 27 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 62 2 p.m. 70
Humidity 53 42

December 27 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 58 2 p.m. 65
Humidity 74 65

WEATHER FORECAST
OVERCAST
Barometer 30.11

2107 日一廿月一十年卯乙

MONDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1915.

一拜禮 號七廿月二十年亥癸 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.
\$36 PER ANNUM

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

NEW PERSIAN PREMIER; DIPLOMATIC VICTORY FOR ALLIES.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S TALK TO TRADE UNIONISTS.

What the Indifference of Workers Would Mean.

HERR BALLIN TALKS OF ENDING THE ARMAMENT FEVER.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

WORKERS AND THE WAR.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S STRAIGHT TALK.

December 26, 12.15 p.m.
Mr. Lloyd George in the course of an address to trades-unionists at Glasgow, said that he had come to submit proposals to them upon whose acceptance depended not only victory, but the saving of numberless lives. It was impossible for him to report through Parliament to the British Army that skilled workmen refused to suspend the rules to save their fellow workmen's lives on the battlefield. He refused to believe that the British workmen were less patriotic than the French whose devotion and self-sacrifice had enabled France to successfully withstand the terrible machine, which with the aid of the German workmen had scored the great victory over the Russians, but time was vital and help must be given without delay.

December 26, 5.40 a.m.
In his speech at Glasgow, Mr. Lloyd George said he came on behalf of the Government and at the request of the British Army to arrange for the manufacture of big guns and projectiles, and he added, "we need your help."

When Mr. Lloyd George mentioned that the Committee which proposed the dilution of skilled labour by unskilled labour included seven Trade Unionists, he was interrupted by some cries of, "We don't trust the Trade Union leaders," and when he emphasised the necessity of securing 80,000 skilled workmen for the State munition factories a voice shouted, "You won't get them." Thereupon, Mr. Lloyd George said, "I have come to face 3,000 Trade Unionists; will the interrupter venture to Flanders and face 3,000 British soldiers in the trenches?" (Prolonged cheers.)

Mr. Lloyd George, after paying a tribute to the French resistance against the German machine and the result of the co-operation of French workmen, dwelt upon the excellent work he had recently seen done by women. He said if the men failed to adhere to the Government's dilution programme, two alternatives remained—either to tell the soldiers that it was impossible to get the guns to enable them to win in 1916, or to tell the Kaiser frankly that we cannot continue and that he might let us off with the annexation of Belgium and the payment of an indemnity with a British Colony or two lent: he would certainly demand that Great Britain should surrender the command of the sea, and then Great Britain would be as completely at the mercy of Prussian despotism as Belgium was.

Dwelling on the necessity for haste, Mr. Lloyd George mentioned that there had been 300,000 casualties since the agreement between the Trade Unions and the Government last March, and said if the workmen helped thoroughly and quickly this would strengthen their claim on the British people at the end of the war for a redress of their grievances.

He concluded by saying that he wondered if the people realised that this war was a convulsion of nature upheaving the very rocks of European life, and said:—"All this chattering about the relaxing of rules and customs is out of place. You cannot haggle with a earthquake."

Mr. Lloyd George, after the meeting, had a satisfactory conference with the local officials of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers with a view to definite and immediate action for dilution.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

AFTER THE WAR.

HERR BALLIN'S VIEWS.

December 26, 1.49 p.m.
Herr Ballin, manager of the Hamburg-America Line, publishes his Christmas wishes in a German newspaper. He says the men called upon to construct peace will have the foremost task, besides ending a war which had destroyed generations, of simultaneously ending the armament fever. They will also have to find security that the sanguinary war will not be followed by an economical war which will separate the nations.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

DIPLOMATIC VICTORY FOR ALLIES.

December 26, 10.10 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Teheran states that the Cabinet has fallen, and that the Shah has nominated Firman Firman as Premier. This is a great diplomatic victory for the Allies.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

CHRISTMAS DAY ACTIVITY.

December 25, 4.55 p.m.
An official despatch from the British Headquarters, France, dated December 24, says activity on both sides has continued to-day mainly about Ypres.

December 25, 11.55 p.m.
An official despatch from Headquarters, says there was normal artillery activity to-day, but nothing noteworthy.

MORE ARTILLERY DUELS.

December 26, 5.35 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent, the latest Paris communique reports that the artillery duel was most active in the Lombardy region of Belgium and in the Vosges, where the enemy fruitlessly bombarded our positions north of Hartmannsweilerkopf. Our guns did much damage in Alsace and Champagne.

THE RUSSIANS.

CAPTURE OF ENEMY'S WORKS.

December 25, 11.55 p.m.
Reuter's Petrograd correspondent says that some sharp fighting is mentioned in the communique. The Russians repulsed an enemy attempt to capture advanced trenches near Boosacz, while the Russians in the Baraniches district surprised and captured an enemy work and held it against desperate counter-attacks.

THE FIGHTING IN THE BALKANS.

GENERAL CASTELNAU'S INSPECTION OF ALLIED POSITIONS.

December 25, 5.35 p.m.
According to Reuter's Salonica correspondent, General Castelnau (French Chief of Staff) has concluded his inspection of the Allied positions. He has had frequent interviews with the British and French commanders, to whom he expressed his satisfaction. General Castelnau has now gone to Athens, where he calls upon the King.

THE ITALIANS.

INTENSE ARTILLERY DUELS.

December 26, 5.35 p.m.
A Rome communique reports intense artillery duels on the Tyrol, Trentino and Carnia fronts, in which the Austrian guns continued to bombard the country behind the Italian lines. The Austrians hurled masses of rock on one village from the heights, without, however, causing damage.

MUNITION MINISTER'S APPEAL.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AT GLASGOW.

December 26, 3.25 a.m.
Mr. Lloyd George addressed three thousand Trade Union officials and foremen of works at Glasgow yesterday on the imperative need for the dilution of skilled with unskilled labour.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

IN PERSIA.

RUSSIANS DEFEAT PERSIAN REBELS.

December 26, 6.15 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent, details which have reached Petrograd of the defeat of gendarmes and rebels at Babatkarim, twenty-five miles south-west of Teheran, show that the Russians on learning of the arrival at Ebatkerim of a band of one thousand horsemen under the well-known Emir Khahmet, sent a detachment on Tuesday night in order to surprise and destroy them. The Russians found two battalions of gendarmes, five hundred horsemen and two hundred Bakhtiars holding a fortified mountain fastness. They were received with a violent fire and, after an artillery preparation, the whole force attacked and routed the rebels, one hundred and eighteen of whom were sabred during the pursuit.

[The following telegrams appeared in our special edition of yesterday:—]

GREECE AND THE BALKANS.

December 23, 7.15 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Athens says that Germany has replied unfavourably to a request from Greece to prevent the Bulgarians crossing the frontier. There are further reports of Bulgarian and German concentrations.

King Constantine is convalescent and has resumed holding audiences, though he is much affected by the difficulties of the situation.

Meanwhile the Allies dis-embarkations continue.

December 24, 1.40 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Athens states that the Greek public are most uneasy regarding the possibility of an extension of hostilities in Greek Macedonia, particularly regarding the composition of the invading forces. The Greek military authorities, however, consider that imminent invasion is improbable in view of the fact that the Nish-Uskub railway is inadequate to transport supplies. They consider it likewise unsafe, because the Austro-Germans are not sufficiently strong to hold it against a hostile Serbian population.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

December 23, 7.15 p.m.
According to news received from Melbourne the Hon. Thomas Hughes announced that two hundred thousand tons of wheat has been sold to the British and French Governments.

LORD FISHER.

December 23, 7.15 p.m.
Lord Fisher is returning to London, having an enthusiastic farewell.

SIR E. BORDEN AND THE WAR.

December 24, 2.05 a.m.
According to a message from New York the Canadian Premier, Sir Robert Borden, speaking at a meeting of the Pilgrims Society, said that he was convinced that the war would accomplish an even closer unity of Empire. The Mother country and the Dominions had never before been so completely united in ideals, inspiration and efforts. He said: "I visited many hospitals where men from all parts of the Empire were brought into close contact, and each were learning better to realise the idea of Empire. All were determined to do their duty to the end."

Mr. J. H. Choate, the ex-American Ambassador in London, emphasised the Canadian-American friendship, and the need of America preparing for war. He added: "There is no telling how soon we may be involved in this war, and it is our duty to render whatever aid we can to our neighbour when the time does come, if ever."

"FORD'S ARK."

December 24, 6.00 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Copenhagen states that Mr. Ford has not returned to America, but has merely retired to a sanatorium. He rejoins the expedition when his health is re-established.

THE RUSSIANS.

December 24, 6.00 a.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, M. Sazonoff in a strong speech to the Budget Committee in the Duma, said that the relations with Greece were now clear, and in consequence there had been the fortification of Salonica. The occupation of Hamadan Kum had enabled them to "scotch" the German intrigues in Persia. Russia should in future adopt a firm attitude toward Persia.

He emphatically denied the senseless peace rumours, and said that Russia was determined to conduct the war to a victorious end. The Committee passed a resolution emphasising the necessity of devoting closer attention to the Persian front in view of the greater importance of the Asiatic theatre, resulting from events in the Balkans, and also urging on M. Sazonoff that besides military operations, the Government should take direct measures to consolidate Russian influence in Persia.

(Continued on page 2.)

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

The Persian Cabinet has fallen, and the Shah has nominated Firman Firman as Premier.

The nomination of Firman Firman as the new Persian Premier is a great diplomatic victory for the Allies.

Mr. Lloyd George has had a satisfactory conference with the Glasgow officials of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers.

Mr. Lloyd George says all the chattering about relaxing Trade Union rules is out of place: "you cannot haggle with an earthquake."

According to Mr. Lloyd George, there have been 300,000 casualties since the agreement between the Trade Unions and the Government last March.

Mr. Lloyd George says that on the acceptance of the Government proposals to Trade Unionists depends not only victory but the saving of numberless lives.

Herr Ballin, manager of the Hamburg-America Line, pleads that the sanguinary war shall not be followed by an economical war which will separate the nations.

Speaking at Glasgow, Mr. Lloyd George asked a Trade Union interrupter whether he would venture to Flanders and face 3,000 British soldiers in the trenches.

Mr. Lloyd George told Glasgow Trade Unionists that it was impossible for him to report to the British Army that skilled workmen refused to suspend rules to save their fellow-workmen's lives.

Herr Ballin, manager of the Hamburg-America Line, says the men called upon to construct peace will have the foremost task, besides ending a war which had destroyed generations, of simultaneously ending the armament fever.

If the workers fail to adhere to the Government's "dilution" programme, Mr. Lloyd George says we must either tell the soldiers that it is impossible to get the guns to win in 1916, or to tell the Kaiser frankly that we cannot continue.

German Missions in India.—At the last committee meeting of the C.M.S. it was reported that the internment of the German missionaries in India left 100,000 Lutheran Christians in Bihar without supervision. They are almost all poor hillmen. The schools were handed over by the Government to the Bishop of Chota Nagpur, and the C.M.S. and S.P.G. from all parts of India lent some eight or nine English missionaries to take charge of them.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Dance at Hongkong Hotel.

TOMORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

NOTICES

SUTERHARTMANN & RAHTJEN'S
COMPOSITION CO., LTD.,
LONDON.Contractors to the Admiralty, India Office, War Office
Crown: rts for the Colonies, &c.

"THE RED HAND BRAND."

Antifouling Compositions for Ships' Bottoms. Anti-
sive Paints, Ready mixed, for all purposes.

Supplies available from,

DODWELL & CO. LTD
SOLE AGENTS.

DREGON PINE LUMBER.

LARGE STOCK OF ALL SIZES ON HAND.

UNION WATERBOAT CO., LTD.

CONTRACTORS TO HIS MAJESTY'S NAVY.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 41. General Managers.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

New Scheme for Children's Early Endowment:—

Principal features: Small Premium, Liberal Surrender
Value, No Medical Examination, Return of Premium in the Event of
Death, and Numerous Options at the Age of 25.
Write for Pamphlet and Full Particulars to

DODWELL & CO. LTD., Agents.

ASAHI BEER.

DAI NIPPON BREWERY



CO., TOKIO, JAPAN.

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE

SOLE AGENTS
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.

Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese
graduate versed in litera-
ture, has been a teacher to Eu-
ropean officials and merchants in
this Colony for over ten years.
He has a good method of train-
ing Europeans to pass in the
Chinese examination, and is pos-
sessed of a first rate certificate
as a Chinese teacher. He has also
a good knowledge of Mandarin
and Hakka.Those who intend learning the
Chinese language are requested
to write c/o "Hongkong Tele-
graph" office or direct to No. 160,
Wellington Street, second floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

NOMURA BROS.

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

16 Queen's Road, Central.

Opposite the Hongkong Hotel Building.

Electric Face Massage
A Speciality.

HOTELS

THE HONGKONG HOTEL
AND
GRILL ROOM.

Hongkong, July 14, 1914.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

GRAND HOTEL:

A first-class and up-to-date Hotel, most central location, within
the vicinity of all the principal Banks.Noted for the best Food, Refreshments, Accommodation and
Cleanliness. Cuisine under European Supervision.A first-class string Orchestra renders selections from 5.30 p.m.
to 11.30 p.m.

Special monthly terms for residents and for shipping people.

For further particulars apply—

MANAGER.

Telephone No. 197.

Tel. Address "COMFORT."

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.

ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.

TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.

HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.

Tel. 373

Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA"

J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

THE CARLTON HOTEL

PERFECT SANITATION.

High Class Accommodation for Families at Moderate Prices.
Those desiring Economy combined with Comfort, Quiet and a Most
Refined Home, Free from Household Annoyances, should inspect
these Residential Quarters.Luxuriously furnished Lounge, Drawing, Reading & Writing
Rooms.

Under Personal Management of

O. E. OWEN, Proprietor.

CENTRAL CHAMBERS.

(PRIVATE HOTEL, RESIDENTIAL ONLY)
Opposite ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL.These Rooms have been thoroughly renovated and newly fur-
nished throughout. They are Specially recommended to Mercan-
tile Officers, Tourists, Travellers and Local Residents, being most
Centrally Situated, and also special Terms can be arranged with
the Alexandra Cafe for full or partial Board. Single Rooms \$2.00
per Day or 40.00 per Month with attendance, Hot and Cold
Water, Electric Light, No Extras. Inspection cordially invited. Full
particulars may be obtained either on the premises or at the
Telephone 909. ALEXANDRA CAFE.
Board and Residence from \$3.50 per day \$85.00 per month.Grand Hotel de l'Europe, Singapore.
BEST SITUATED HOTEL IN TOWN.EVERY ROOM HAS A BATH-ROOM; DRESSING ROOM
ATTACHED.

MOST UP TO DATE SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

Under English Management.

H. R. WARING,
ACTING MANAGER.NEW MACAO HOTEL,
PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.The above Hotel was opened on August 1st, 1914, under new
proprietorship and management. The Hotel now offers, for
Residents and Tourists, excellent accommodation. Large dining
room facing the sea. It has been entirely renovated throughout
and newly furnished, and is now up-to-date in every respect. Large
and airy rooms, excellent sanitary arrangements, Hot and Cold
Baths, electric light and fans. Private and Public Bar and
Billiards. Terms Moderate. For further information apply to
Tel. Add. "Phoenix." THE MANAGER.

PEAK HOTEL

1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

FIFTEEN MINUTES FROM PRINCIPAL LANDING STAGE

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL and TOURIST HOTEL.
Unrivalled for Comfort, Health and Convenience. Telephones in
Every Room; prompt connection maintained by six lines to Central.
Moderate Tariff and Excellent Cuisine, Roof Garden and Social
Rooms. European Runner meets Steamers.

P. O. PEUSTER, Manager

THE PALACE HOTEL.

CORNER OF HARKOW AND HAIPHONG ROAD, KOWLOON.

THIS HOTEL HAS BEEN RENOVATED AND IS
ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

PRIVATE AND RESIDENTIAL LOUNGE WITH

SALOON BILLIARD BAR.

PUBLIC BILLIARD BAR WITH FIRST CLASS TABLE.

ONLY FIRST CLASS WINES AND SPIRITS STOCKED.

F. E. HALL

Proprietor

NOTICES

CRUICKSHANK'S COUGH BALSAM.

A VALUABLE REMEDY FOR COLDS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA
AND ALL DISEASES OF THE CHEST AND LUNGS.

PRICE \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

MARTIN'S MIXTURE.

A SPECIFIC FOR INFLUENZA, HAY FEVER,
COLD IN THE HEAD.

PRICE \$1.00 PER BOTTLE

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

THE
JUNGNER ELECTRIC
ACCUMULATOR.Strong, solid and compact. Iron and Nickel
Electrodes with caustic potash in strong iron box.
Minimum use of materials. May be charged a
thousand times without lowering its efficiency;
may be charged and discharged in minimum time
and to its full extent without injury. May be
kept unloaded for any length of time and is ab-
solutely safe from self-discharging when left even
a longer time loaded and out of use. Salt water
has no injurious effect on the accumulator.

An ideal accumulator for any kind of lighting or ignition device.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ACCUMULATORS AND CELLS
HAS JUST ARRIVED.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA:—

A. B. THE SWEDISH TRADING CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 171. YORK BUILDING (TOP FLOOR)

DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT.
MOTOR CAPS FOR HIRE AND
FOR SALE.PROMPT SERVICE.
KOWLOON BRANCH, 26, NATHAN ROAD

Tel. 482

Tel. K226

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON

15, Morrison Hill Road

YOU WANT A MOTOR CAR?
ALL RIGHT.

PHONE 1036

THE EXILE GARAGE.

33-35 DES VOEUX ROAD,

Where You will get Expert Service and every Satisfaction

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.

YOU Cannot do better
Than give a

FOUNTAIN PEN

There is no more useful gift

"Swas"

Waterman "Ideal"

"Onoto" Self Filling

A wide range of styles to suit
every writer.

CHRISTMAS CARDS

Pipes—Cigars—Tobacco

Cigarettes

Diaries 1916

GIFT BOOKS for CHILDREN

The British Boys Annual 4.00

Girls' Own Annual 5.00

Chums 6.00

Bo-Pop, for Little Folks 2.00

Chatterbox 2.40

Herbert Strang's Annual 3.20

Little Folks 4.00

Cassell's Childrens Annual 2.75

Rosebud Annual 3.20

Leading Strings 2.00

Wild Animals I have Known

by Ernest Thompson

Seton 4.00

Toy Books Painting Books

TUCKS ZAC-ZAW PUZZLES

Harbutt's Plasticine

The ever popular spelling game

WORD MAKING AND WORD TAKING

BELLE VIEW.

SATURDAY AND SUNDAY NIGHTS

SPECIAL HAGGIS DINNER.

Price 50 Cents.

Telephone 307.

Enquiries at any of the Garages will be immediately

Responded to.

OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

Shot and Shell.

"Send the shot and shell and spare the men" would seem to be the motto of the nations at war in these days. In the spring of the year the Germans were using the prodigious number of a quarter of a million shells a day in the drive to the Belgian and French coasts. The Allies were sadly playing the second fiddle, giving men where they might have been giving shot and shell. The cry went up, "ammunition"; and Mr. Lloyd George's statement in the House of Commons last week is to the effect that that cry did not go unheard or unanswered. Like a disease spreading (not as an unwelcome disease) over the body physical, patches known as munition crises have spread over the body geographical of Britain since that cry in May. "We are short of munition." National munition factories soon became a sine qua non in the ultimate success of the Allies whose daily life has become impregnated with shot and shell making.

Daily Press.

Duration of the War.

In spite of peace rumours, the probability of the war being brought to an end in the near future grows more remote as the struggle continues. Even Lord Kitchener's three years now begin to seem too short a period in which to conclude such a gigantic struggle, although the enormous expense must inevitably act as a brake on the continuance of hostilities. Britain fought Napoleon on and off for twenty years, during which her sacrifices were enormous. But, however enormous they were they do not approach those of the present war. A twenty years' war between first-class Powers is now impossible; even a seven years' war, such as Frederick the Great fought, is almost outside the pale of possibility. If Frederick the Great had been of a less obstinate nature and had exercised less personal magnetism he would never have been able to continue his war for seven years in the face of misery and devastation. His descendant, who occupies to-day the Russian Throne, may have inherited some of his ancestor's dogged spirit, and, seeing ruin in defeat, may carry on the conflict to the last ditch and last man, with the desperation of the gambler.

China Mail.

Christmas Eve.

This being Christmas Eve, we offer our readers the customary Christmas Greetings. The greatest war in the world's history with all its appalling sacrifice of life, cannot entirely banish from our thoughts the time-honoured associations of the Christmas Season. Indeed, we are told in the cables to-day that even on the field of battle "Christmas promises to be most cheerful" and that the authorities have arranged for the distribution of plum puddings to the entire army. We who set our Christmas puddings in more comfortable surroundings will not forget the tremendous debt we owe to the great armies of gallant men who have responded so nobly to the call of patriotism and have kept our shores inviolate. Christmas is essentially a home festival and is preserved among our own people in this war as among our friends and the associations of the season mentally incline our thoughts to considerations of peace.

For a good solid meal, a la Carte or Table d'Hôte, with Wines & Liquors of the Best, ALEXANDRA CAFE.

GENERAL NEWS.

Ordination Statistics.
The Guardians in an analysis of the ordination lists for 1914-15, says that 503 deacons were ordained for 1914-15, compared with 670 in 1913-14, a decrease of nearly 25 per cent. The percentage of graduates of Oxford or Cambridge has fallen 45-8 to 34-4, and that of all university graduates from 65-5 to 56-3.

A Censor Story.
The Times is informed that a young lady, writing recently to a cousin who is a prisoner of war in Germany, mentioned in informing him of her father's intention to organize a small party to shoot pheasants on his property, that "father has great difficulty in getting guns." This valuable piece of military information was deleted by the Censor.

A Record in Grenade Throwing.
The record for grenade throwing in the French Army has been beaten by a group of men of the 17th Battalion of Chasseurs a Pied. It had been held by a private of the 1903 class who threw his grenades a distance of just over 121 feet. The new record, which is attested by the officers of the section concerned, is 148 feet from the line of the French trenches.

Penang Cricket Club Annual Report.
The annual report of the committee of the Penang Cricket Club says that in spite of a reduced membership there has been a satisfactory year. After allowing for debenture interest, bad and doubtful debts and depreciation, on the year's working there was a profit of \$1,190. During the year 62 new members joined, making a total of 333 compared with 428 in the previous year. Three members were killed on active service and eighty-nine are serving with the naval and military.

Japanese Tobacco Tax Reduced.
As the result of an extensive movement raised at the initiative of the Chinese tobacco dealers at Lisoyang in conjunction with the Chinese Guild at MacKen and elsewhere, the Chinese authorities have been prevailed upon to reduce the original 12 per cent. tax, which would be equivalent to three times the existing tax, to a mere addition of S.Y. 20 to the ruling rate of S.Y. 60 per 100 lbs. This has given a solution to the outstanding dispute. It is further affirmed that no foreign tobacco is to be taxed.—*Manchuria Daily News.*

Anglo-Indian's Estate.
Mr. Ferdinand Spinner, of West Didsbury, Manchester, and of E. Spinner and Co., merchants, of Manchester and Bombay, died on June 13 leaving estate of the gross value of \$108,463, the net personalty being \$164,809. By his will the testator left—\$4,000 for distribution among the employees of his firm at Manchester and Bombay of 15 years' service and one year's wages to each of his servants of 15 years' service. He also directed that should his wife survive his adopted daughter the ultimate residue of his estate is to be divided into 20 parts, two of which are to be distributed among charitable institutions in Manchester and two among such institutions at Zurich, Switzerland.

The Floods in Siam.
Some details are reaching Bangkok of the extent of the disaster that has fallen on the Simee Peninsula. Torrential rains, a tidal wave and a typhoon have combined to produce a most extraordinary state of things such as no inhabitant of the Peninsula apparently remembers to have experienced before. Thirty-six inches of rain were recorded at Singora in three days, and 16 inches at Bandon in five days. It was still raining when the mail left. The railway line has been damaged in several places, but not so badly as might have been expected in such circumstances. Still it is supposed that traffic will be interrupted for a week. The storm centre seems to have been around Singora, and the rains spread up and down the coast, being prevented from crossing the Peninsula by the hills forming the watershed.—*Exchange.*

If you have lost your appetite one of the big variety of delectable dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

NOTICE.



THE VICTOR-VICTROLA

BRINGS TO YOU AN INFINITE VARIETY OF ENTERTAINMENT. TAKE ONE WITH YOU ON YOUR CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS MOUTRIE'S.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1883 MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE MANILA ROPE

8 STRAND CABLE LAID 4 STRAND
1 1/2 to 15 5 to 15 3 to 10
CIRCUMFERENCE CIRCUMFERENCE CIRCUMFERENCE
Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.
Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Managers.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Company, in which are vested the shares of THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY, (TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER 1914) £23,570,367
I—Authorized Capital—£2,000,000
Subscribed Capital—£500,000
Paid-up Capital—£2,437,500
II—Fire Funds—£3,872,047
III—Life and Annuity Funds—£1,671,590
Sinking Fund Account—£28,250

Revenue Fire Branch—£2,811,555
Life and Annuity—£2,141,593
Marine Department—£37,230
Other Receipts—£78,940
£5,069,328

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested and by Act of Parliament are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's business.

Yorkshire Insurance Co., Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1884-1

The Undersigned AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO. AGENTS.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

The Committee has decided that the following shall be the settlement days for the year 1916—

Friday	28th January.
Monday	19th February.
Wednesday	29th March.
Thursday	27th April.
Tuesday	30th May.
Wednesday	28th June.
Friday	28th July.
Tuesday	29th August.
Thursday	28th September.
Friday	27th October.
Tuesday	28th November.
Friday	22nd December.

By order of the Committee, EDWARD M. RAYMOND, Hon. Secretary, HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

BANK OF CANTON LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE HONGKONG.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS Received.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS

For 3 Months 3% per annum
For 6 Months 4% per annum
For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum

LOOK POON SHAN Chief Manager.

LET'S COME: after the Show, Supper and Light Refreshments at ALEXANDRA CAFE, Oper till Midnight

NOTICE. PEAK TRAMWAYS CO. LIMITED

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.	
1.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	Every 15 Min.
2.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	Every 15 Min.
3.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.	Every 15 Min.
4.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	Every 15 Min.
5.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	Every 15 Min.
6.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.	Every 15 Min.
7.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.	Every 15 Min.
8.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	Every 15 Min.
9.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	Every 15 Min.
10.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	Every 15 Min.
11.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.	Every 15 Min.
12.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.
1.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.
2.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.
3.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.
4.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.
5.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.
6.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.
7.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.
8.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.
9.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.
10.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.
11.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.
12.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M.	Every 15 Min.

SATURDAYS. From 6.00 A.M. to 11.00 P.M. Special Cars by Arrangement at the Company's Office, (See Notice Board, Central).
SUNDAYS. From 6.00 A.M. to 11.00 P.M. Special Cars by Arrangement at the Company's Office, (See Notice Board, Central).
Fares and special rates are available for all classes of passengers. The Company's Office is situated at the Peak Tramway Station, and is open from 6.00 A.M. to 11.00 P.M. on all days except Sundays and Public Holidays.
JOHN D. BRYAN, General Manager.

Prepaid Advertisements

ONE CENT PER WORD FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO LET.
To LET.—Three-roomed Flats in Humphreys Building, Kowloon.
Four-roomed flats in May Road, with every modern convenience, including English baths and kitchen ranges, hot water and water carriage system. A few flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.
Four-roomed Houses in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
Apply to—**HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.**
Alexandra Buildings

TO LET.
Offices at 2 Connaught Road.
Offices in King's Buildings.
Offices in Des Voeux Road Central.
Houses in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.
New Houses in Broadwood Terrace.
Houses at the Peak.
No. 1 Moreton Terrace, Causeway Bay.
Godowns at Wanchai.
No. 1, 2 and 3 West End Terrace Canton.
Apply to—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.**

TO LET.
Ravenshill East, Park Road, containing 9 rooms, 3 bath rooms, servants quarters, &c. vacant 1st November. Apply Deacon Looker, Deacon & Harston.
TO LET.
A House in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.
Apply to—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.**

TO LET.
"La Hacienda" E. No. 74 Mount Kellett Road, Chater's Bungalow, No. 66 Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Apply to CHATER and MODY, 5 Queen's Road Central.
TO LET.
Two houses in "Stonehenge", No. 5, Robinson Road. Newly done-up and remodelled.
Each house contains downstairs two good rooms and upstairs three bedrooms, each with bathroom.
Outhouses and Grass tennis court.
Shortly available for occupation.
Apply to **DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.**

TO LET.
Office on 1st Floor, No. 14 Pedder Street.
Apply Property Office, J.A.R. DINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

WANTED.
WANTED.—Typewriting: Manuscript of every kind accurately and neatly typed at short notice by Englishman. Terms 30 cents per folio. Commercial correspondence in English for Chinese business gentlemen a specialty. Write "Despatch," "Hongkong Telegraph."
WANTED.—Daily or resident nurse for two children at the Peak. Apply by letter enclosing copies of testimonials to "E" at this office.
A COMPRODORE for an IMPORT and EXPORT Firm of long standing. Security required.
Apply to—**"COMPRODORE,"** Care of Mr. J. H. Gardiner, Solicitor, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 24th December, 1915.

FOR SALE.
FOR SALE.—The residence belonging to Mr. H. K. Holmes situated at Taiipo containing four rooms out offices, &c. Own Electric installation. Large garden and Tennis Court. For particulars apply to—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.**
FOR SALE as a going concern the goodwill and stock-in-trade of the well-known Hongkong Turkish Bath and Toilet Company. No reasonable offer rejected. Apply to Geo. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

RO-SAN WASHSTAND
B.M.W. & CO.
RUNNING WATER WITHOUT PLUMBING—CLEAN ATTRACTIVE INEXPENSIVE
PHONE No. 1500. FOR CIRCULAR AND FULL DETAILS 1500.

SENNET FRERES.
HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING, QUEEN'S ROAD.
The Leading French Jewellers and dealers in Fancy Goods.
Just Received an Enormous Stock of English Gold and Silver Ware.
Great Stock of Xmas Presents Just Arrived.

HIMROD'S
Cures Asthma in 5 to 10 Days.
No matter what kind of Asthma you have, you can cure it with HIMROD'S.
ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLIC, DIARRHOEA, INDIGESTION, NERVOUSNESS, HEADACHES, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GRAVEL, CALCULI, ETC.
CURE FOR ASTHMA

SINCON & CO.
Established A.D. 1880.
IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARD WARE, MECHANICAL, WHOLESALE and RETAIL. Importers of Pig Iron and Castings, Sheet Metal, Brass, Copper, and other metals. General Storekeepers and Shipchangers. Nos. 25, 27, and 29, Queen's Road, Hongkong.
Telephone Nos. 511, 513, 515.

NOTICES.
IT IS THE QUALITY IN "PALL MALL" Cigarettes THAT HAS BROUGHT THEM TO THE FRONT.



LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS SHIRTS \$3.50 to \$5.00 Each.
COLLARS \$4.50 Per Doz.
EVENING DRESS WEAR
DRESS GLOVES 1.75 and \$2.50 per Pair.
DRESS SOCKS
PATENT PUMPS & SHOES.
CORRECT STYLES, BEST QUALITIES.

JUST RECEIVED A. G. COUSIS & CO. EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

DUBEC SUPERIOR	per 100 \$2 20
CORK TIPPED	" 50 80
ISIS	" 100 1.10

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.

WE WILL SUPPLY YOU
DISS BROS. ENGLISH TAILORS. No. 1, WYNDHAM ST. (Flower St.)
WITH A PERFECT FIT. Established 1900.

N. LAZARUS, OPTHALMIC OPTICIAN.
WAR AND HEADACHES.
Have you noticed that your eyes are much more tired and that you have headaches since the war started?
Everyone is reading two or three times as many papers as usual. Their additional reading causes eyestrain in eyes which had been previously capable of doing all the work they were asked to do. If your eyes were perfect, or if you had correctly fitted glasses, you could read all day without tiring your eyes.
We make no charge for testing your eyes, therefore if your eyes tire call in and ask if you need glasses.
Sight Tested with Latest Scientific Instruments by H. THOMAS F.S.M.C.F.I.O.
N. LAZARUS
NOTE CHANGE OF ADDRESS. 21, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

DEWAR'S
SCOTCH WHISKY

"IMPERIAL

INSTITUTE"

THE
WHISKY
OFYOUR
FORE-
FATHERS.

SOLE AGENTS,

A.S. WATSON & Co., Limited.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, serve to the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

德商華洋行經理香港大正電報局代印

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C. 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Lee House St.

BIRTH.

WILSON.—On December 20, 1915, at No. 59 Route de Say Zong, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. George N. Wilson, a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CHRISTENSEN-VIPAN.—On December 21, 1915, by T. Raaschou, Esq., Royal Danish Consul General, Shanghai, Ove Andreas Christensen, to Maggie Evelyn Martyn (Daisy) Vipar, youngest daughter of the late Captain F. M. Vipar and Mrs. Vipar, of Hankow and Shanghai.

DEATHS.

MORRIS.—November 19, at Bournemouth, John Morris, formerly of Shanghai, aged 59.

THOMSON.—November 14, suddenly, G. H. Thomson, chartered accountant, of Shanghai.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1915.

HONGKONG AND THE WAR.

The question as to whether Hongkong can or should spare any more of its young men to serve with the Colours at the Front has again been raised and has called forth two valuable expressions of opinion. The one, from His Excellency the Governor, puts forward the official point of view; the other, from the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, sums up the attitude of the mercantile community. Both communications agree on the main issue, holding that the civilian population is doing its duty by remaining here and helping to maintain and build up the trade of the Colony. After these authoritative declarations, it is greatly to be hoped that we shall hear no more talk of the Colony failing to do its bit. The circulation of views such as these, as the Hon. Mr. Landale put it "without much thought or real knowledge of the situation," is not merely disparaging the efforts already accomplished but is bound to create a totally wrong impression of the true facts to people outside the Colony.

Why there should have been any doubt as to the situation we have not the faintest idea. His Excellency surely made the position quite clear some two months ago, when, speaking on the Budget, he reminded the young men of the Colony that the stronger the voluntary armed forces of the Colony were, the more men could be spared from the Regular Garrison and the Police to proceed to the Front. It was in direct connection with His Majesty's appeal for recruits that these remarks were made. His Excellency stating that while, for one reason or another, few in the Colony would be able to go to the Front, he saw no reason why those who had not joined one of the three voluntary forces should not respond to the appeal by attaching themselves to one of these useful bodies. The tenor of His Excellency's utterance on this occasion, and on others, left the distinct impression that the young men of the Colony could render their best service to the Empire by continuing to hold their business positions and, at the same time, becoming attached to the Volunteers, the Volunteer Reserves or the Police Reserve. In this way they would be serving the double purpose of releasing trained men for actual service at the Front and of advancing the commercial interests of the Colony and, therefore, of the Empire as well. That is the stand which the Telegraph has always taken on this subject, and until such time as the authorities indicate other views on the question, we can see no reason whatever for presuming either the desirability or necessity of drawing further upon Hongkong's civil population for men for service in the trenches. The mere fact that there has been no official announcement varying this considered policy—a policy which has the support of both the civil and military authorities of the Colony—should have sufficed to show that the young men who fill the double role indicated in doing all that is expected of him. For that reason there was in reality no necessity for a further expression of opinion on the matter, though one which disposes of the matter once and for all is now given by His Excellency.

Taking stock of the whole circumstances, we can fully sympathize with the business firms of the Colony and with the members of our voluntary forces when it is suggested that much more than is done can be done by our young men. The former, as Mr. Landale says, are endeavoring all they know to keep trade going with the already considerably depleted staffs, while the latter, by the time and service they are giving after business hours in the interests of the defence of the Colony, deserve the lasting gratitude of the whole community. There are still a few eligible men who have hung back, but these will doubtless soon realize their duty and set upon it. Looking at the question in the large, however, there cannot be the slightest doubt that the Colony's record since the war began is one of which they will be proud.

We notice from the terms of an official Mandate issued in Peking that the H.K. problem continues to exercise the minds of the authorities. President Yuan states that the H.K. tax is operating very much against trade, and has revived the idea that it should be abolished and the Maritime Customs raised. That, of course, would be an intensely satisfactory way of dealing with the question, and it is one which would appeal strongly to merchants, inasmuch as they would be able to reckon their taxes on a fixed, definite basis. This they are quite unable to do now, since the extent of the H.K. charges depends entirely on the degree of honesty observed by particular officials. The H.K. collectors as a whole, however, are known to be pastmasters at graft and peculation: they see to it that a big proportion of the payments goes into their own pockets. And it is largely due to this fact that the system has been allowed to run so long.

A Discovery.

In the mandate referred to, one cannot help noticing the characteristic air of surprised innocence when the President speaks of secretly hearing that the H.K. officials are far from what they should be. He says, "Likin stations are established everywhere and they are so densely situated that they resemble a spider's web. The collectors resort to all kinds of corruption and irregularities. I have ordered the Ministries concerned to make preparations for resuming the discussion of the proposal to increase the Customs tariff and to abolish likin." What is really smug about all this is that the President should refer to the corruption of the officials as though it were some new discovery he had made. We have known for many a long year what a lot of rogues these collectors are, and President Yuan has known it too, of course. What is the remedy proposed by the President? It is the old, old story of sending round a batch of paid officials to the various Provinces so that they may "make an investigation" into the conditions. In other words, somebody needs a pleasant little junk at the Government's expense—and he's going to get it, too. The whole H.K. system wants sweeping away, we agree, for it is a terrible drawback so far as commerce is concerned. But what is required to deal with the matter is direct and earnest negotiation with foreign Powers—not the sending out of a few schoolboys on a glorified picnic.

"An Alsatis for Rogues and Vagabonds."

"What should be the habits of a peaceful commercial community has become an Alsatis for rogues and vagabonds, native and foreign," said a Shanghai magistrate in passing sentence, the other day, on the men concerned in the recent arms case. So far as the native rogue element in the Settlement is concerned, Shanghai has only itself to blame, and this the more thoughtful of the inhabitants thereof have long felt. Guided, or rather misguided, by a certain foolish section of the foreign population, Shanghai some few years ago decided to dispense with corporal punishment where Chinese law-breakers were concerned; and from that time onwards, the Settlement has steadily become what one of its own magistrates has just called it. The point is naturally one on which we in Hongkong are keenly interested, for it is, there or thereabouts, the only one on which this Colony scores over Shanghai. The law here in regard to Chinese undrestables is healthily sound so far as the flogging part of the business is concerned, and long may it remain so. That it produces good results is evidenced not only from Hongkong's daily experience but from the very decided movement in Shanghai in favour of restoring corporal punishment there. Physical pain is the only argument that has a certain type of criminal will ever appreciate and no one with the faintest understanding of human nature would ever dream of seeking to introduce milder measures.

DAY BY DAY.

THERE IS NOTHING ESPECIALLY COUSINHOOD IN DOING ORS. BUT THEY TROUBLED ONLY COWARDS AVOID DOING IT.

The Weather.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 55; dull.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 62; overcast.

The Mails.
Siberian Mail—Closes to-morrow per ss. Anhui 3 p.m.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1/10 7/8.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 82nd birthday of Lord Burnham, principal proprietor of the Daily Telegraph.

Chemists and Druggists.
The Gazette publishes a copy of the Register of chemists and druggists; it contains 18 names.

Exempted.
The China Coast Officers' Guild and the Pat Chi Club have been exempted from registration under the Societies Ordinance.

H. E.'s Private Secretary.
His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Richard Arthur Brasenon Ponsbury to be his Private Secretary, with effect from the 18th December, 1915.

Muzzling Order Repealed.
The Regulations made by the Governor-in-Council under Section 6 of the Dogs Ordinance, 1893, on May 14, 1914, and August 12, 1915, relating to the muzzling of dogs, are now repealed.

Fall Court.
It is notified for general information, that the Fall Court of three Judges, as constituted by the Fall Court Ordinances, 1912 and 1915, will hold its next sitting on Monday, the 6th day of March, 1916, at 10.30 a.m.

Ceased to Exist.
In accordance with Government Notification No. 415 of September 9, 1915, it is notified that the Governor-in-Council is satisfied that the following Society has ceased to exist:—Sport (Non-Chinese): Variety. Entertainers Society.

Unruly Indian.
An Indian in the Royal Naval Dockyard Police was charged before Mr. Hazeland this morning with disorderly conduct and also with assaulting P. C. Andrews. The assault charge was dismissed, and a fine of \$3 was imposed on the other charge.

To-Officials and Service Officers.

It is notified in the Gazette that all officials of the Hongkong Government and all officers of His Majesty's Naval and Military Forces stationed in the Colony are expected to write their names in His Excellency the Governor's visitors' book as early as possible in the month of January.

Society Warned.

In exercise of the power vested in him by the Societies Ordinance, 1911, and otherwise, the Registrar of Societies, having reason to believe that the Wang Yik Club, has ceased to exist, calls upon such Society to furnish him with proof of its existence within three months from the date of this notification. In the event of such Society failing to do so, the necessary steps will be taken to declare that such Society shall be deemed to have ceased to exist.

Christmas Vacation.

The offices of the Supreme Court will be open daily from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. during the Christmas Vacation, except on Public Holidays when the offices will be entirely closed, subject, however, to the provisions of Section 5 of the Supreme Court (Vacations) Ordinance, 1898, so far as it relates to the Criminal Sessions. The Christmas Vacation commences on the 24th instant and terminates on the 1st January, 1916, (both days inclusive).

Marriage Licences Cancelled.

It is officially notified that the licences for the celebration of marriages granted as below have been cancelled:—Benedict Mission Chapel (Christians): Bonham Road; (Government Notification No. 29 of 1900; Bethesda Chapel (German): West Point; by Government Notification No. 488 of 1902; Basel Mission Chapel, Third Street; by Government Notification No. 488 of 1902; Basel Mission Chapel, Shaukiwan; by Government Notification No. 161 of 1904; including in

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S APPEAL.

How Germany Makes Others Fight.

Many months ago we suggested that, when the actual warfare came to be analysed and due credit given to individual workers the world would find that the fighting done by Germany herself came very near to being a negligible quantity. No thing has happened since to persuade us to change our opinion on the subject. Germany is trying still to confuse and harry the Allies, not by means of her Kaiser's belated sword and mailed fist, but by making Austria, Turkey, Bulgaria, etc., do the work for her; all of which contrivances we more firmly than ever that so long as she can successfully hide behind others, Germany never will come out and fight. She prefers plotting and seditious-mongering, creating troubles in America, etc. No better example of how she "makes war" could be found than in the proceedings now daily reported from Persia and Mesopotamia. Persian rebels and irresponsible Arab tribes are doing the fighting and Germany is seeking to get the credit for it with her own people. An added convenience attached to this vicious fighting is the fact that, as each attack is perpetrated, the Russian or German can push-poke the event and can dodge responsibility by denying that the "Imperial arms" have been beaten. They have not been beaten—entirely, for the simplest of all reasons: that those Imperial arms take very good care not to be about when there is real work afoot.

A Huge Bluff.

Even on the Belgian and Alsatia fronts, where it is impossible to press others to do her work, and where there is no avoiding contact with the enemy, heroic Germany still refuses to come out and fight. What she likes better is storming churches and villages from a safe distance, or, if she ventures on a sally, doing her work from behind a shield of poison gas. This, really, is the beginning and end of Germany's performances in the field, and it explains why, had it not been for the skillful politicians and loyal trade unionists at home who took good care that our men should not have too lavish a supply of shells and long-range artillery, the war would have been over by now. Each day one learns a little more of the truth about Germany; realises a little more that when all is calculated and allowed for, she has been, from start to finish just one big bluff.

"The Most Urgent Problem."

One admires intensely the amount of hard and practical work which Mr. Lloyd George has got through since the beginning of the war, but why will he persist in knowing to these trade unionists? Is it that he too has an eye on the elections of the future? Or is he deliberately party to the atrocious Radical custom of seeking to humbug the public with fair promises and soft words? Let us look back, for a moment, on the latter day history of the industrial question at home. We were told that there should be no more strikes. More strikes promptly took place. We were given to understand that Government had organised labour, that the workers were under military law. And yet there came more strikes! Then the much-vaunted National Register came into being. By means of it, the Government was to know how much or how little every Tom, Dick and Harry in the Kingdom was doing to help in the overcoming of Germany. Yet, in spite of all this "organisation" that looks so well on paper, we now have the interesting spectacle of a British Minister pleading with trade union "officials" and imploring them to allow the law to take its course! What wonder is it that the feeling is growing every day in the minds of Britons that we need little wholesome Russianism—imposed into our system? The shooting down of a couple of dozen trade union leaders, months ago, would have done more towards the enforcing of the law than all the pretty persuasion and coaxing that Mr. Lloyd George is indulging in.

A YEAR AGO TO-DAY.

LEADING EVENTS IN THE GREAT WAR.

Extracts from the war news section in the "Hongkong Telegraph" of December 27, 1914.

Hostile Aeroplane Over Sheerness.

The War Office announces that a hostile aeroplane was sighted at 12.30 this afternoon flying very high east to west, over Sheerness. Aircraft ascended in pursuit and engaged the enemy who, after being hit three or four times, was driven off toward the sea.

Thousands of Prisoners of War in Russia.

It is reported from Petrograd that the German prisoners in Russia on the 23rd inst. amounted to 1,140 officers and 131,737 men. The number of Austrian prisoners amounted to 3,185 officers and 221,447 men.

Russia Exchanges Territory for Guns with Japan.

It is announced from Washington that the Japanese Embassy has received official advice that Russia has ceded to Japan her half of the island of Saghalien, in return for heavy guns. The other half was ceded to Japan at the end of the Russo-Japanese War.

Berlin's Important Admissions.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam reports that to night's Berlin communiqué makes the important admission, "We ceased our attacks on the Baura." Other passages indicate that the Russians are taking ground.

German Christmas Eve Attack Repulsed by French.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that a communiqué contains the following:—There has been cannonading from the sea to the Lyz and some fog interfered with the operations. We repulsed, between the Lyz and the Oise, counter-attacks at Neuville, Boisselles and Lihons. One trench was lost, but it was recaptured. We learn that a very strong German attack had been repulsed at Chivry, North-east of Soisy. Our artillery in the region of Perthes silenced batteries bombarding the trenches we recently captured. Two strong counter-attacks were repulsed on Thursday night.

CALENDARS.

The approach of the New Year is heralded by the receipt of a number of calendars and diaries which come to us from local firms. These include very many distinctively dainty productions which would grace almost any room.

Among the art calendars are those sent out by the Anderson Music Company, which is adorned by a pretty figure of a girl's head; the Northern Assurance Co., Ltd., for which Messrs. Bradley and Co. are the local agents, showing a pleasing view in colours of St. Paul's and Blackfriars Bridge; the Victoria Dispensary, bearing a pretty reproduction of a painting entitled "Her Favourite;" William Powell, Ltd., showing a most striking coloured panoramic view of London; and Messrs. Gande, Price and Co., Ltd., the subject of which is the Argentine Tango being danced by two stylish partners.

Eff. office wall calendars have also been received from Messrs. Gande, Price and Co., Ltd. (King George IV whisky); the Toyo Kwan Kaisha; Messrs. W. G. Humphreys and Co. (the General Accident, Fire and Life Assurance Corporation, Ltd.); together with a most useful pocket diary Messrs. D. Sassoon and Co., Ltd. (Lancashire Insurance Co., Ltd.); Mr. P. Teater (Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd.); Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., Ltd. (Queen Insurance Co., Ltd.); the Holland China Trading Co. (Eastman Accident Insurance Co.); and the P. and O. Company, who send us their usual pocket diary and office calendar.

JOTTINGS BY THE WAY.

An American paper gives us "Northcliffe's Determined Role of Asquith Administration"—Who's Northcliffe, anyway?

A useful lesson in journalistic geography—"He was situated at Weybridge, on the English south coast" (Singapore Free Press).

"It is denied," says Reuter, "that the journey of Colonel House in any way a peace mission." Why certainly; have we not Fort's Ark? What more is needed?

It must not be lightly supposed from the fact that one of our advertisements was headed "For Sale" the other day, that we are thinking of running an Agency Column. Our educated comp. is merely inventing yet another new system of simplified spelling.

Reuter complains of a lack of fat in Germany—a thing to us positively incomprehensible; unless the average German has been very much altered its constitution of late.

"The people engaged in educational work have not even the thin excuse of business as usual," writes a Hongkong commentator. "There's something in that. If we are to judge according to practical results, quite the majority of the people who have anything to do with the running of Hongkong schools might go to the front without doing much harm to the cause of education in the Colony. It is even conceivable that their former pupils might begin straightway to benefit."

A Shanghai firm is advertising "Silk socks with ties to match," from which we gather that the partial extinction of the young man from Tooting is not altogether profitable to the haberdashery trade, and that there be some that would fain resurrect him. But we bow to the inevitable, and, in order to show that we don't altogether disregard the mandates of fashion, if that firm happens to have any hat-linings with bootlaces to match, we don't mind trading.

While admittedly, the way of the Unofficial Member who seeks to do his duty is, like that of the transgressor, hard—runs amount of solace may be derived from the fact that the ways of the Government are like those of Providence—past finding out.

We believe there is no truth in the rumour that all parts of the Bible relating to Greece and Macedonia have now to be submitted to censorship, before they can be read in churches.

We are informed that the criticisms in the Times Literary Supplement are the last word in criticism. Now, perhaps, the Daily Mail will at last leave off trying to run a review column.

G. K. Chesterton has just published "The Crimes of England." Privately we should have thought that William Jennings Bryan and the Wolf Agency had pretty well exhausted the subject before G. K. O. thought of beginning.

THE COLONY'S FINANCES.

The following financial statement for the month of October, 1915, is issued by the Hongkong Treasury:

Balance of Assets and Liabilities on 20th September 1915	Receipts from 1st to 30th October 1915	Payments from 1st to 30th October 1915	Balance on 30th October 1915
\$2,522,016.65	1,190,972.49	3,712,989.14	\$2,522,016.65

Receipts from 1st to 30th October 1915: \$1,190,972.49

Payments from 1st to 30th October 1915: \$3,712,989.14

Balance on 30th October 1915: \$2,522,016.65

WAR TELEGRAMS

(Continued from page 1.)

TOTAL BRITISH CASUALTIES.

December 24, 2.35 p.m.
Mr. Asquith announces that the total British casualties up to December 9 in France has been 371,517, of which number there had been killed 4,829 officers and 77,473 men. There were missing 1,639 officers and 52,685 men. In the other theatres, except the Dardanelles, the total had been 24,019 of which 871 officers and 10,953 men were killed. The grand total in all theatres were—Killed, 119, 923; wounded, 338, 758; and missing 60, 546.

GERMANY APOLOGISES

December 24, 1.40 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Stockholm says that Germany has apologized for the seizure of the Swedish steamer Argo in Swedish waters.

THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

December 24, 4.45 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that in the communiques there is nothing to report.

THE FIGHTING IN THE BALKANS.

December 24, 6.20 p.m.
Later news makes it clear that the rumours of the Russian landing at Varna are baseless.

LINER FREIGHTS.

December 24, 6.20 p.m.
The Times learns that liner freights from the United Kingdom to all Indian ports is to be raised substantially early in the new year.

THE FIGHTING IN THE BALKANS.

December 24, 6.20 p.m.
It is announced that two German submarines have been sent by rail to Rostochuk and thence to Varna for the defence of the Bulgarian coast.

THE ITALIANS.

December 24, 6.20 p.m.
A Rome telegram states that an Italian destroyer has rammed and sunk an enemy submarine in the Adriatic, also a large Austrian ship laden with arms, doubtless for the Albanians.

December 24, 6.20 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Rome the Italian Government has announced a National Five Per Cent. Loan, redeemable in twenty-five years at 97.

A SURPRISING DISCOVERY.

December 24, 6.20 p.m.
Divers searching a wreck off the Danish coast in the Baltic, were surprised to discover the remains of a German submarine lying at the bottom, evidently torpedoed.

(Continued on page 8.)

CHRISTMAS IN HONGKONG.

Quietness the Predominating Note.

The times of stress through which we are at present passing, naturally imposed a certain degree of restraint upon the enjoyment which usually characterizes the spending of the festive season in the Colony, but this fact notwithstanding, Christmas was, on the whole, fittingly if quietly celebrated.

The season is generally an enjoyable one in the Colony, although to the new-comer the impression is given that there is a rather pathetic attempt made by all to observe the traditions associated with it—an honest desire on their part to keep up the good old customs as they are kept up at home. But for all that, it must be conceded that there is a decided absence of the real "Christmas" spirit.

However, there is a keen endeavour to follow out the old customs, and it is by no means an abortive one. This year, though not quite so merry as previous ones, was spent with an air of quiet enjoyment by most people, and for those who wished to enter into more strenuous pleasures there was ample opportunity. Tennis parties, were very much in evidence, and joyous times were spent at the many private house parties, while several dances were in full swing on Christmas Eve, the premier of which was that at the Hongkong Hotel, where a gay throng foregathered, and thoroughly entered into the spirit of the event. The special arrangements made by the management of the various hotels were greatly appreciated and patronized by residents and visitors, and the cinematograph shows were also well attended.

The weather on Christmas Day being gloriously fine, many people

took walks on the Peak, while others participated in "joy rides" by motor to the many places of beauty and interest with which the island abounds. This form of enjoyment was, indeed, one of the most popular during the day. Of course there were the golf, tennis, cricket and football enthusiasts who never could be happy unless they devoted the whole of their holidays to the sport of their choice, and this they did assiduously. There was no mistake about that.

On the whole, Christmas in the Colony has been well spent, despite the depressing conditions prevailing, and now that it is past there is a lingering regret left behind that it was so short. The first of the three dances arranged by the management of the Hongkong Hotel for the Christmas season took place on Friday night and was in every way a most successful function. The most admirable arrangements had been made by the energetic manager (Mr. J. H. Taggart) and his staff for the convenience of guests, who turned up in large numbers. Evergreen decorations adorned the entrance to the hotel as well as the interior, while the lounge on the first floor was made additionally attractive by the use of numbers of crimson Japanese lanterns, most effectively arranged. Two rooms were set aside for dancers and these were prettily illuminated with coloured lights. Harmony was supplied by the popular band of the 74th Punjab (under Bandmaster J. W. Christian), which played the following selections during dinner, in addition to providing the dance music later on—

- 1.—March—"Till the Boys Come Home"—Hanna.
- 2.—Overture—"Yule-Tide"—Kappay.
- 3.—Selection—"To-night's the Night"—Rahena.
- 4.—Intermezzo—"The Butterfly"—Benz.

Special menus were served for dinner in the Grill Room and the Dining Room, the whole of

INDIANS AT PEED.

Strange Shooting Case in Canada.
Abbotsford, November 26.—The case of Pertab Singh, Indar Singh, Dewar Singh and Mit Singh will come up for preliminary hearing on November 17 at 11 a.m. This case arose out of the attempted killing of Mit Singh, a Sikh priest, in Matqui a short distance from Abbotsford, a month or so ago. At that time, it will be remembered, Pertab Singh, the assistant, was so badly injured by Mit Singh, his intended victim, that he was removed to the Royal Columbian Hospital in New Westminster and for some time it was thought he would die. Two shots were fired at the priest, by Pertab Singh but the priest was practically unharmed. Later, on information given to the police, Indar Singh and Dewar Singh were arrested by Constable De Laire and held in connection with the shooting.

When the case came up for trial before Messrs. E. W. King and Wm. Merryfield, J.P., on Tuesday it was reported that Pertab Singh was still too ill to appear in court and a remand of eight days was asked for. Before Crutchbanks, who appeared on behalf of the municipality of Matsqui, made no objection and the case was postponed for eight days.

The seats being booked up some days in advance. It was a merry company which enjoyed the good fare provided, reasonable dishes figuring, of course, on the menu.

The dance programme, which contained twelve numbers, in addition to extras, consisted solely of waltzes and two-steps, and it was midnight by the time the last waltz was reached. Altogether the affair was a most enjoyable one, and the similar gatherings arranged for to-night and New Year's Eve give promise of being equally successful.

Church Services.

On Christmas Morning there were four celebrations of Holy Communion at St. John's Cathedral, there being a large number of communicants present. The Bishop of Victoria was the celebrant at the service at 7.45 a.m. and the Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle (Chaplain of the Cathedral) was the preacher at the 11 o'clock service. The choir rendered the anthem "O Zion that bringest glad tidings."

The interior of the Cathedral was tastefully decorated, those responsible being—
Messdames Wakeman, Copley Moyle, Ram, Patterson, Marriott, Looker, Taylor, H. Hancock, and Newall, Misses Barrow and Gorham. The usual collection for the Diocesan Girls' School and Orphanage was taken up at this service, and realized over \$260.

The Holy Communion services were conducted by the Rev. Copley Moyle at the peak Church on Christmas Morning, and the church which had been nicely decorated was the work of Messdames Pamflett and Hornby.

There was a large congregation at St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, on Christmas Day when the Bishop of Victoria preached. The sacred edifice had been decorated with flowers etc., by the following ladies—
Messdames N. C. Pope, Packham, Christian, Martin, Stone, Richardson, and S. E. Green, Misses Cross, Robson, Neave and Jessie Jack.

At the Union Church the service was conducted by the Minister (Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald).

Catholic Services.
At the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception and the other Catholic churches of the Colony all services were well attended. The Midnight Mass at the Cathedral attracted, as usual, a congregation that was out of all proportion to the vast seating accommodation of the building, many persons remaining standing along the aisles throughout the long service.

At the 10 o'clock Mass on Christmas morning at St. Joseph's, Don Peroni's celebrated "Mass Pontificale" was beautifully rendered by the choir, and the orchestral accompaniment was all that could be desired. A Christmas sermon, full of deep thought, was preached by the Rev. Father Augustinus, and Benediction was given by His Lordship the Bishop.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

SOME OF OUR

BY-PRODUCTS AND SPECIALITIES.

CORNED BEEF,

CORNED PORK,

VARIETY OF SAUSAGES

PRESSED BEEF,
DRIPPING,CLOCKED HAM,
LARD,CORNED TONGUES,
PORK PIES.SMOKED TONGUES,
GAME PIES.

WHICH CANNOT BE EXCELLED FOR QUALITY.

TELEGRAMS.

SIR ERNEST CASSELL'S GIFT.

Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph."
Received December 25.
Sir Ernest Cassel has sent a Christmas gift to the British Red Cross Society of \$25,000 of War Loan stock.

MR. FORD LEAVES THE "ARK."

Received December 25.
The National Tidelines correspondent at Christiania says that Mr. Ford has left with his Secretary for Bergen to catch the liner for America. He is going back home on doctor's orders, "to rest his nerves." The expedition proceeded to Stockholm, ignorant of Mr. Ford's departure.

SILVER MARKET INANIMATE.

Received December 25.
Messrs. Montagu report that the silver market has been inanimate throughout the week. There have been a few buying orders from the Indian bazars which were set off by China sales. American offerings are distinctly limited. The Continental demand is still in abeyance. The approach of Christmas contributes to the inactivity of the market.

[The following telegram appeared in our special edition of yesterday.]

MADAME SARAH BERNHARDT.

Received December 25.
It appears that the report that Madame Sarah Bernhardt is dangerously ill was "greatly exaggerated." Madame Bernhardt is now perfectly well.

MR. WEDGWOOD GOES TO EAST AFRICA.

Received December 25.
Mr. Josiah Wedgwood, M.P., has sailed for East Africa.

PARLIAMENT ADJOURNS.

Received December 25.
Parliament adjourned till the 4th January.

ROYAL FAMILY AT SANDRINGHAM.

Received December 25.
His Majesty the King and the members of the Royal Family have gone to Sandringham for Christmas.

DUTCH WAR CREDIT.

Received December 25.
According to Reuter's correspondent at the Hague, the second Chamber has voted an extraordinary War Credit of 50,000,000.

THE KING'S CHRISTMAS GREETINGS.

THE GOAL DRAWING NEARER.

His Majesty the King has sent a Christmas greeting to all the men serving in the Forces at the present time. Major-General F. Venturi, Commanding the Troops in China, having received the following—

"Another Christmas finds all the resources of the Empire still engaged in war, and I desire to convey on my behalf, and on behalf of the Queen, a heartfelt Christmas greeting and our good wishes for the New Year to all who, on sea and land, are upholding the honour of the British name."

In the officers and men of my Navy on whom the security of the Empire depends I repose, in common with all my subjects, a trust that is absolute.

On the officers and men of my Armies, whether now in France, in the East, or in other fields, I rely with an equal faith, confident that their devotion, their valour, and their self-sacrifice will, under God's guidance, lead to victory and an honourable peace.

There are many of their comrades now ailing in hospital and to these brave men also I desire, with the Queen, to express our deep gratitude and our earnest prayers for their recovery.

Officers and men of the Navy and of the Army, another year is drawing to a close, as it began, in toil, bloodshed and suffering, but I rejoice to know the goal to which you are striving draws nearer into sight.

May God bless you and all your undertakings."

DRIVING PAIN.

Have you a pain anywhere in your body?
Is it a little pain or a big pain? Does it torture a single nerve or does it grind and rack your entire being?
Isn't it foolish then to be driven by pains or aches, big or little, when you can drive them away yourself, any or all of them, by simply rubbing in some...

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM
Under the influence of this great remedy, aches and pains are bound to melt away; immediate relief is afforded to headaches, backaches, cramps, toothaches, neuralgia, rheumatism and sciatica. A tortured world is made free.

Sold at 1s. 1 per bottle.
Agents for Hongkong,
Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

THE NATIONAL LOAN OF THE THIRD YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA (1914) \$15,000,000 AND SUPPLEMENTARY ISSUE OF \$8,000,000.

AND
THE NATIONAL LOAN OF THE FOURTH YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA (1915) \$24,000,000.

SUBSCRIBERS to the above two loans are hereby notified that the interest instalments for the month of December, each amounting to Dollars One Hundred and Twenty Thousand (\$120,000), \$240,000 in all have been duly received by the undersigned and brought to Loan Service Account.

F. A. AGLEN,
Inspector General of Customs and Vice-Chairman of the Bureau of National Loans,
Inspector General of Customs, Peking, 19th December, 1915.

ARE YOU
WOOL-WEAR
GOLF COATS

Give perfect freedom
are light in weight
Warm and extremely comfortable.

MACKINTOSH & CO. LTD.
Men's Wear Specialists
16, DES VŒUX ROAD

WILLIAM POWELL LTD.

JUST RECEIVED!
REAL "SOLARO"
SUN AND SHOWER PROOF MATERIAL FOR
SPORTS COATS.
PRICES MODERATE.

J. ULLMANN & Co.
THE FRENCH JEWELLERY HOUSE
WATCHES, JEWELLERY, DIAMONDS.
EVERYTHING IN GOLD AND SILVER WARE
CUT GLASS AND FANCY GOODS
THE PLACE FOR USEFUL CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

THE CHRISTMAS GIFT
THAT WILL BE MOST APPRECIATED
IS ONE OF
COLLARD & COLLARD'S
RENOWNED PIANOS

PLEASE CALL AND INSPECT OUR STOCK
OF NEW MODELS JUST UNPACKED.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.
6, DES VŒUX ROAD. Tel. 1322

XMAS HAMPERS.
WE BEG TO NOTIFY OUR CUSTOMERS THAT ASSORTED HAMPERS SUITABLE FOR THE FESTIVE SEASON MAY BE OBTAINED FROM US AT THE FOLLOWING REDUCED PRICES:—

No 1 HAMPER			
1 Bott. Sparkling Burgundy B. Mousseux	—	—	quart
1 " Benedictine D. O. M. 7	—	—	quart
1 " Blackberry Brandy	—	—	quart
1 " Brandy Martell XXX	—	—	quart
1 " Whisky King George IV.	—	—	quart
1 " Port Superior Tawny	—	—	quart
1 " Claret St. Julien	—	—	quart
1 " Sherry Old Brown	—	—	quart
1 " Gin Old Tom or Dry	—	—	quart
1 " Bitters Pomerazzen (Phial)	—	—	phial
Price Per Case \$25 00			
No 2 HAMPER			
1 Bott. Sparkling Burgundy B. Mousseux	—	—	quart
1 " Peppermint	—	—	quart
1 " Martell XXX	—	—	quart
1 " Whisky Perfection	—	—	quart
1 " Port Wine Rich Old	—	—	quart
1 " Claret St. Julien	—	—	quart
1 " Sherry Vint de Panto	—	—	quart
1 " Benedictine D. O. M.	—	—	quart
1 " Gin Old Tom or Dry	—	—	quart
1 " Cherry Brandy	—	—	quart
Price Per Case \$22 00			

OTHER HAMPERS MADE UP TO SUIT PURCHASERS REQUIREMENTS.

CANDE, PRICE & CO. LTD.
WINE MERCHANTS
Tel. No. 135. 6, Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong.

SHIPPING

THOS. COOK & SON,

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,
Bankers, &c.

HONGKONG-SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA-MANILA.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.
TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.
Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing sailings and fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free, on application.
Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

THE AUSTRALIAN
ORIENTAL LINEHONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers	Arrive Hongkong from Australia	Sail Hongkong for Australia
CHANGSHA	16th Jan.	21st Jan.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 93.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, Dec. 6, 1915.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST
RIVER STEAMERS.JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO
STEAMBOAT Co., Ltd. and CHINA NAVIGATION Co., Ltd.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON: | CANTON TO HONGKONG:
MONDAY, 27th DECEMBER.

10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 4.30 p.m. Fatshan.

TUESDAY, 28th DECEMBER.

8.00 a.m. Honam. | 8.00 a.m. Heungshan.
10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer \$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer) 10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer 8.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Taishan, Tons 2006. | s.s. Sui Tai Tons 1651.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. & 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 2nd JANUARY.

The Company's Steamship TAISHAN will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m., and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

s.s. SUI AN.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m.

Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and
MACAO STEAMBOAT CO. LTD., THE CHINA
NAVIGATION CO. LTD., and THE INDO-CHINA
STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

s.s. Sainam, 588 tons and s.s. Nansing, 469 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAS and SAIYU. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fans in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO. LTD.

HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor).

Opposite the Blake Pier.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Destination	Subject to Alteration	Steamers	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said		Kashima Maru Capt. Tabusa T. 12,000 Mishima Maru Capt. Wada T. 16,000	THURS., 30th Dec. at noon. THURS., 13th Jan. at noon.

VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane.

CALCUTTA via Spore, Penang & Rangoon.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo.

SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI, Kobe

LOG BOOK.

Komaga Maru Chartered.
In view of dearth of hold space
created in the M. R. Co.'s South
China and South Sea services, the
Company has contracted to charter
the s.s. Komaga Maru, 4,140
tons, registered at Dairen, for one
year at the rate of £20,000 per
d.w. ton.

Notice to Mariners.

Yangtze River.—Alteration in
Buoyage. Notice is given that
the following changes in the
buoyage of the Yangtze River
Crossing have been made. The East
Entrance Buoy is now a red and
black horizontally striped buoy,
gas-lighted. It is moored in 45
feet of water in the fairway at the
northern entrance to the Cross-
ing. From the Buoy, North-
west Beacon bears N. 47 degree
W., distant 3.84 miles. The First
Crossing Buoy has been discon-
tinued. The Second Crossing
Buoy, which will hereafter be
known as the Crossing Buoy, is
a red buoy, gas-lighted. It is
moored in 12 feet of water on the
western side of the Crossing.
From the Buoy, North-west
Beacon bears N. 21 degree W.,
distant 4.04 miles. The West
Spit Buoy is now moored in 32
feet of water off the end of the
spit on the eastern side of the
southern entrance to the Crossing,
its characteristics remaining un-
changed. From the Buoy,
Quarantine Beacon bears S. 45
degree E., distant 3.91 miles. All
bearings given are magnetic, and
depths are those of low water of
spring tides. The Crossing is in
a state of rapid change and should
be navigated with extreme
caution.

Indian Coastal Trade Hard Hit.

The interruption to trade, caused
by the suspension or dimini-
tion of coastal steamer railings, is
having serious consequences in
several directions, say the *Rangoon
Times*. The S.S. "Ramapora"
has been taken off the Moulmein
run, and consequently traffic with
that port is limited to the railway
line. This results not merely in
inconvenience and delay, but in
actual loss of business. Already
complaints are being made of the
dislocation of trade due to the
inability of the railway company
to handle speedily the traffic that
is now consigned to Moulmein.
Traders assert that for one reason
or another the railway is not able
to cope with their demands, and
complain of the absence of facili-
ties for handling heavy goods,
such as machinery. Furthermore,
there is no telephone between
Moulmein and Martaban, the ter-
minus of the line, and the railway
has refused to instal one in re-
sponse to a local demand. Such
refusal is quite incomprehensible,
as is also the continuance, after
more than one complaint, of the
bad light at Martaban Jetty. The
traders' complaint is all the more
serious, as the sea passage brought
goods direct to Moulmein, whereas
the railway route involves trans-
shipment at Martaban terminal
which was not designed for such
a rush of traffic as is now passing
through it. The usual grievance
as to delay in getting
waggonage has become acute
since the taking off of the
steamer service to and from
Rangoon. The Akyab and Ara-
can coast service has not been dis-
continued, as is the case with
Moulmein, but steamers are so in-
frequent that trade has been
seriously affected in this area also.
One result of this dislocation of
coasting traffic is the limitation of
banking business; when goods
are not being shipped as usual,
the call on banking facilities
falls below the normal, and it is
not possible to employ large cash
balances profitably, a condition
which reacts on general prosperi-
ty. There is a certain feeling of
anxiety among cultivators re-
garding the prices which paddy
will fetch when the crop comes
forward. A serious shortage of
tonnage will be speedily reflected
in prices, and the cultivators and
brokers are not ignorant of the
shipping position, hence the an-
xiety as to market conditions
in the near future. The free
market in rice mainly depends on
the supply of sufficient tonnage
for its shipment to India, Europe
and elsewhere; and it is worth
while for the Government of
India to have regard for the peace
and prosperity of the Province
and to mould its shipping pro-
gramme so as to meet the position
without detriment to military or
other considerations.

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
SPORE, Pang & Calcutta	Fooksang	Wed., 29th Dec. at 3 p.m.
SHAI, Kobe & Moji	Namsang	Fri., 31st Dec. at 2 1/2 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Fri., 31st Dec. at noon
SPORE, Pang & Calcutta	Kumsang	Fri., 31st Dec. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 31st Dec. at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Sat., 1st Jan. at 8 a.m.
SPORE, Pang & Calcutta	Fooksang	Wed., 5th Jan. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 8th Jan. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kumsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave
about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe
(Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 80 days. This
service is supplemented by the "Yatsung" and "Kumsang"
leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji
and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted
throughout with Electric Light.
A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
Passengers have superior accommodation for first-class
passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze
Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei.
Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kuantai, Lanau
and Singapore, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.
For Freight or Passage.

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Telephone No. 215. General Managers.R.M.S.P. THE ROYAL
MAIL STEAM
PACKET CO.PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
Subject to change without Notice.

HOMEWARD.

For	Steamer	Date of Departure.
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.		
SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.		
For freight and further particulars, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD. Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 20. Agents.		

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular
intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.
Telephone No. 215. Agents.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. Co.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

For freight and further particulars, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.
General Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For Steamer Sails.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
General Agents.or to REISS & Co. Canton.
Hongkong, 27th Oct. 1915.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
London & Marseilles via Ports	Kashima M.	N. Y. K.	29, Dec.
London & Bombay	Nankin	P. & O.	30, Dec.
Marseilles via Saigon & Ports	Athos	P. Thomas	3, Jan.
London & Marseilles via Ports	Mishima M.	N. Y. K.	13, Jan.
London and Bombay etc.	Novara	P. & O.	14, Jan.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San Fco via Manila & Japan etc.	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	29, Dec.
San Francisco & American Ports	Kyo M.	T. K. K.	2, Jan.
San Francisco	Aratan	J. C. J. L.	9, Jan.
Victoria, B. C., & Seattle etc.	Sado M.	N. Y. K.	11, Jan.
Boston & New York	Kashimura	B. L. L.	15, Jan.
San Fco via Shanghai & Japan etc.	Chiyo M.	T. K. K.	25, Jan.
San Fco via Shanghai & Japan etc.	Persia M.	T. K. K.	31, Jan.
Vancouver	E. of Japan	C. P. R.	2, Feb.
San Francisco	China	C. M. S. S.	9, Feb.
San Francisco	Tsiondori	J. C. J. L.	11, Feb.
San Fco via Manila & Japan etc.	Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	15, Feb.
Vancouver	Monteagle	C. P. R.	16, Feb.
Vancouver	E. of Russia	C. P. R.	24, Feb.
San Fco via Shanghai & Japan etc.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	29, Feb.
San Fco via Shanghai & Japan etc.	Dairen M.	T. K. K.	3, Mar.
San Fco via Shanghai & Japan etc.	Anyo M.	T. K. K.	11, Mar.
San Francisco	Karimoon	J. C. J. L.	13, Mar.
San Francisco	Tikembang	J. C. J. L.	14, Apr.
San Francisco	China	C. M. S. S.	14, Apr.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Empire	G. L. Co.	12, Jan.
Sydney & Melbourne via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	14, Jan.
Australian Ports via Manila	Changsha	B. & S.	21, Jan.
Australian Ports via Manila	Eastern	G. L. Co.	31, Jan.
Sydney & Melbourne via Manila	Aldenhams	G. L. Co.	23, Feb.
Sydney & Melbourne via Manila	Hitchi M.	N. Y. K.	Feb.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Tean	B. & S.	23, Dec.
Batavia	Tikaroon	J. C. J. L.	23, Dec.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haimun	D. L. Co.	23, Dec.
Shanghai	Anhui	B. & S.	23, Dec.
Shanghai	Tikembang	J. C. J. L.	29, Dec.
Singapore	Fooksing	J. M. Co.	29, Dec.
Singapore via Amoy & Swatow	S. Jacob	J. C. J. L.	30, Dec.
Shanghai, Kobe & Moji	Namsang	J. M. Co.	30, Dec.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Porthos	N. Y. K.	31, Dec.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Apsuta M.	P. Thomas	31, Dec.
Singapore	Kumsang	J. M. Co.	31, Dec.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	31, Dec.
Sandakan	Mausang	J. M. Co.	31, Dec.
Tientsin	Huichow	B. & S.	31, Dec.
Haiphong	Taksang	J. M. Co.	1, Jan.
Singapore & Bombay	Penang M.	N. Y. K.	3, Jan.
Batavia	Tyiliwong	J. C. J. L.	3, Jan.
Belawan, Deli (Medan), Manila, etc.	"Van S."	J. C. J. L.	4, Jan.
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Taming	B. & S.	4, Jan.
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yama	Fooksang	J. M. Co.	5, Jan.
Kobe	Nellore	P. & O.	7, Jan.
Shai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Tibodas	J. C. J. L.	9, Jan.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Monagara	P. & O.	9, Jan.
Mauritius and South African Ports	Hitchi M.	N. Y. K.	14, Jan.
	Salamis	B. L. L.	25, Jan.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
COMPANY'S
STEAMSHIP LINE.FROM CHINA & JAPAN TO
CANADA, UNITED STATES & EUROPE
VIA VANCOUVER.

CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (Inland Sea), KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" — "EMPRESS OF ASIA"
16,850 Tons Gross Register — Quadruple Screw — Speed 21 Knots.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" — — — REDUCED FIRST CLASS FARES.
"MONTEAGLE" — — — INTERMEDIATE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" 2 FEB.	"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" 5 APRIL
"MONTEAGLE" 16 "	"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" 20 "
"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" 24 "	"MONTEAGLE" 5 MAY
"EMPRESS OF ASIA" 25 MARCH	"EMPRESS OF ASIA" 18 "

For further information, Sailings, Guide Books, etc., please apply to
• Calls at MOI instead of NAGASAKI. D. W. GRADDOCK,
General Agent, HONGKONG.

VESSELS DUE.

Agent.	Vessel's Name.	Ton- nage.	Date Due.	From.
N. Y. K.	Apsuta Maru	16,000	Dec. 27	London
N. Y. K.	Kashima Maru	21,000	Dec. 29	Yokohama
P. & O.	Nankin		Dec. 29	Yokohama
J. C. J. L.	Tikembang		Dec. 29	Batavia
B. & S.	Felena	7,555	Dec. 31	London
J. C. J. L.	Tyiliwong		Dec. 31	Amoy
S. T. & Co.	Kathlamba	4,104	1. Dec.	New York
P. & O.	Nellore		Jan. 1	London
N. Y. K.	Penang Maru	8,000	Jan. 1	Yokohama
J. M. & Co.	Kumsang		Jan. 1	Calcutta
N. Y. K.	Sado Maru	8,227	Jan. 2	Yokohama
P. & O.	Kashmir		Jan. 4	Yokohama
J. C. J. L.	Tibodas		Jan. 4	Yokohama
B. & S.	Knight Companion	7,453	Jan. 7	Malassar
J. C. J. L.	Arakan		Jan. 7	London
G. L. & Co.	Bassem	3,586	Jan. 7	Java
T. K. K.	Persia Maru	8,000	Jan. 7	Australia
P. & O.	Monara		Jan. 9	San Francisco
N. Y. K.	Hitchi Maru	6,557	Jan. 9	London
P. & O.	Novara		Jan. 13	Australia
N. Y. K.	Nikko Maru	9,500	Jan. 13	Yokohama
T. K. K.	Chiyo Maru	22,000	Jan. 13	Yokohama
P. & O.	Sardinia	6,574	Jan. 15	London
B. & S.	Changsha	2,269	Jan. 15	Australia
N. Y. K.	Awa Maru	6,309	Jan. 16	Yokohama
N. Y. K.	Shidzuka Maru		Jan. 16	Yokohama
N. Y. K.	Suwa Maru	21,000	Jan. 25	Yokohama
P. & O.	Kashmir		Jan. 25	Yokohama
P. & O.	Nellore		Jan. 25	Yokohama
P. & O.	Namur	6,694	Jan. 25	London
G. L. & Co.	Aldenhams	3,808	Jan. 30	Australia
P. & O.	Nore		Feb. 5	London
J. C. J. L.	Tsiondori		Feb. 7	Java
T. K. K.	Tenyo Maru	22,000	Feb. 7	San Francisco
N. Y. K.	Apsuta Maru		Feb. 9	Yokohama
P. & O.	Sardinia	6,574	Feb. 11	Yokohama
P. & O.	Nankin		Feb. 12	Yokohama
N. Y. K.	Aki Maru		Feb. 13	Seattle
P. & O.	Monara		Feb. 14	Yokohama
N. Y. K.	Tango Maru		Feb. 16	Australia
J. C. J. L.	Karimoon		Mar. 7	Java
J. C. J. L.	Tikembang		Apr. 7	Java

TO SAIL

JAVA-PACIFIC LIJN.

Regular Monthly Service between

JAVA, MAKASSAR, MANILA, HONGKONG
AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Sailing Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	From	Expected	Will Leave	For
Arakan	JAVA	5th Jan., 1916	9th Jan. 1916.	San Fco.
Tsiondori	JAVA	7th Feb., "	11th Feb., "	do
Karimoon	JAVA	9th Mar., "	13th Mar., "	do
Tikembang	JAVA	7th Apr., "	11th Apr., "	do

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and
have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All
steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through
rates to all Overland Common Points in the United States of
America and Canada."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Managing Agents.

Hongkong, York Building

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

Proposed Sailing from Hongkong

For NEW YORK via SUEZ OR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The s.s. "EGREMONT CASTLE"

about middle of February.

For Freight and further information apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 21st December, 1915.

Agents.

MOVEMENT OF
STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The T. K. K. s.s. ANJO MARU will
next leave Hongkong on March 10, 1916.
The T. K. K. s.s. TENYO MARU sailed
on the 30th Nov. at noon—This steamer
will next leave Hongkong on Tuesday the
15th February 1916 at noon.

CANADIAN MAIL.

The C. P. R. s.s. MONTEAGLE left
Yokohama on Wednesday the 22nd Dec.
and is due to arrive Vancouver on Satur-
day the 1st January.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The I. C. S. s.s. KUTANG from
Calcutta is due at Hongkong on the 4th
January.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Standard, Am. s.s. 804, O. Johnson, 15th
Dec.—Saigon, Rice—T. & Co.
Kashim, Br. s.s. 1,148, Roger, 14th Dec.
Shanghai, 15th Dec. Gen.—Orie.
Telamachus, Br. s.s. 1,340, A. Fraser, 15th
Dec.—Saigon, 7th Dec. Gen.—
China.

Fausang, Br. s.s. 1,410, F. S. Malkin, 17th
Dec.—Saigon, 10th Dec. Gen.—J.
M. & Co.
Pachol, Br. s.s. 1,222, A. Tucker, 17th Dec.
—Amoy, 15th Dec. Gen.—B. & S.
Middleham Castle, Br. s.s. 2,900, Griffiths,
18th Dec.—Singapore, 10th Dec.
B. Hest—D. & Co.
Ha an, Br. s.s. 1,141, Wm. McDermid,
20th Dec.—Wuhu, 15th Dec. Rice
—B. & S.
Shinyo Maru, Jap. s.s. 6,302, W. C. T. S. P.
—21st Dec.—San Francisco,
20th Nov. Gen.—T. K. K.
Tungshing, Br. s.s. 1,177, Hanesy, 21st Dec.
—Saigon, 15th Dec. Gen.—J. M.
& Co.
Sungking, Br. s.s. 987, J. Robinson, 22nd
Dec.—Singapore, 20th Dec. Gen.—
B. & S.
Ision, Br. s.s. 6,354, G. L. Stout, 22nd Dec.
—Manila, 15th Dec. Gen.—B. & S.
Eggs, Br. s.s. 875, Matron, 22nd Dec.
—Delny, 16th Dec. Gen.—China.
Hanchi, Fr. s.s. 730, Morrea, 22nd Dec.
—Hobart, 21st Dec. Gen.—A. R.
Marly.
Chao Chowin, Br. s.s. 1,183, J. De Wolf,
22nd Dec.—Bangkok, 22nd Dec.
Gen.—B. & S.
Salamis, Br. s.s. 4,502, D. Gardner, 24th
Dec.—Cape Town, 1st Nov. Gen.—
B. & S.
Kaga Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,033, B. Tada, 24th
Dec.—Moji, Gen.—B. Y. K.
Tosama, Chinese s.s. 345, T. W. K. 24th
Dec.—Shanghai, 24th Dec. Gen.—
C. M. S. S.
Changsha, Br. s.s. 1,554, V. M. C. L. 24th
Dec.—Saigon, 24th Dec. Gen.—
China.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, MONDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1915

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

New Rules to be Enforced.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that it is proposed to enact the following rules, with effect from an early date; the First and Second Schedules will be published later:—

Importation.
1. No person shall import or attempt to import any article without having previously obtained either an import permit authorising him to import the said article or an import licence exempting him from the operation of this Rule.

2. Any import permit issued under the provisions of Rule 1 may be issued subject to any conditions, and if any person import or attempt to import any article in breach of any such condition he shall be deemed to have imported or as the case may be to have attempted to import the said article without a permit and without a licence.

3. Any import licence issued under the provisions of Rule 1 may be issued subject to any conditions, and if any person import or attempt to import any article in breach of any such condition he shall be deemed to have imported or as the case may be to have attempted to import the said article without a permit and without a licence unless he shall have obtained a permit for the importation of the said article and shall have duly complied with all the conditions thereof.

4. An import licence shall not avail to protect any person not named or referred to in such licence and shall avail to protect any person named or referred to in such licence only so far as may be therein specified.

5. Rules 1 to 4, both inclusive, shall not apply to any article imported by means of the post but the Postmaster General may in his absolute discretion refuse to deliver any such article to the addressee until such addressee produces a permit to import the said article.

6. No person shall import or attempt to import any unset diamonds.

Exportation.
7. No person shall export or attempt to export any article without having previously obtained either an export permit authorising him to export the said article or an export licence.

8. Any export permit issued under the provisions of Rule 7 may be issued subject to any conditions, and if any person export or attempt to export any article in breach of any such condition he shall be deemed to have exported or as the case may be to have attempted to export the said article without a permit and without a licence.

9. Any export licence issued under the provisions of Rule 7 may be issued subject to any conditions, and if any person export or attempt to export any article in breach of any such condition he shall be deemed to have exported or as the case may be to have attempted to export the said article without a permit and without a licence unless he shall have obtained a permit for the exportation of the said article and shall have duly complied with all the conditions thereof.

10.—(1) No person shall export or attempt to export any article to China unless such article is consigned to some person whose name appears on the list in the First Schedule hereto.

(2) Every person who applies for an export permit to export any article to China to a person whose name does not appear in the list in the First Schedule hereto shall endorse such application in large and legible letters "Not on List" and shall clearly draw the attention of the Super-

intendent of Imports and Exports to the fact that the name of the proposed consignee is not on the said list.

(3) It shall be lawful for the Colonial Secretary by notification in the *Gazette* to add any name to the list in the First Schedule and to remove any name therefrom and to amend the said list in any other way whatsoever, and the list as so amended from time to time shall for all purposes be deemed to be the list in the First Schedule hereto.

(4) This Rule shall not apply to exportation to Canton or the West River.

(5) Nothing contained in this Rule shall be construed as limiting the operation of any other Rule in this Order.

11.—(1) No person shall export or attempt to export any article to Siam unless such article is consigned to some person whose name appears on the list in the Second Schedule hereto.

(2) Every person who applies for an export permit to export any article to Siam to a person whose name does not appear in the list in the Second Schedule hereto shall endorse such application in large and legible letters "Not on List" and shall clearly draw the attention of the Superintendent of Imports and Exports to the fact that the name of the proposed consignee is not on the said list.

(3) It shall be lawful for the Colonial Secretary by notification in the *Gazette* to add any name to the list in the Second Schedule and to remove any name therefrom and to amend the said list in any other way whatsoever, and the list as so amended from time to time shall for all purposes be deemed to be the list in the Second Schedule hereto.

(4) Nothing contained in this Rule shall be construed as limiting the operation of any other Rule in this Order.

12. No person shall export or attempt to export any article to the Netherlands unless such article is consigned to the Netherlands Overseas Trust.

13. Where a permit to export any article authorises the exportation thereof to a particular person or place or to a particular person at a particular place named in the permit, the name of the person or place, or both, as the case may be, shall be inserted in all invoices, bills of lading, manifests and other documents relating to the article, and if this requirement be not complied with as respects any document the person by whom or on whose behalf the document is made out shall be deemed to have exported the article without a permit.

General.

14. The person entrusted with the duty of issuing all permits and licences shall be the Superintendent of Imports and Exports.

15. Every application for an import permit shall be made in the form in the Third Schedule hereto and shall contain all the particulars therein specified, provided that the Superintendent of Imports and Exports may dispense with any of the said particulars and may require any additional particulars to be furnished.

16. An import permit may be issued in the form in the Third Schedule hereto with such alterations or additions as may be necessary.

17. An import licence may be issued in the form in the Third Schedule hereto with such alterations or additions as may be necessary.

18. Every application for an export permit shall be made in the form in the Third Schedule hereto and shall contain all the particulars therein specified, provided that the Superintendent of Imports and Exports may dispense with any of the said particulars and may require any additional particulars to be furnished.

19. An export permit may be issued in the form in the Third Schedule hereto with such alterations or additions as may be necessary.

THOSE AMERICAN PAPERS.

Another Hongkong "Plot."

It may amuse your Hongkong readers, writes a correspondent of the *London and China Express*, to learn the American newspapers give some details of a plot recently discovered in Hongkong, and attributed to German influence. The plot was supposed to have been laid by coolies in German pay, and had for its object the destruction of the British population in that island. Apparently the plotters and the American newspapers left out of their calculations that Hongkong's British population is well able to look after itself.

in the form in the Third Schedule hereto with such alterations or additions as may be necessary.

21. Where an application for a permit is made, or any statement is furnished, in the name of a body corporate or firm or any other association of persons or organisation, such application shall be signed in addition by an individual member or officer or servant of such body corporate or firm or association, and without prejudice to the liability of such body corporate or firm or association or organisation, the individual so signing in addition shall also be deemed to have made the statements and to have used the descriptions contained in the said application or statement.

22. No person shall, for the purpose of obtaining any permit or licence, give any false or misleading or inaccurate information or describe incorrectly any article which he proposes to import or export.

23. Every permit and every licence obtained wholly or partly by means of any fraud or misrepresentation or inaccurate information shall be void.

24. Any permit issued under these rules may be expressed to be valid also as a permit under the Order of His Majesty-in-Council made on the 28th day of October, 1898, and under the Military Stores (Exportation) Ordinance, 1862-1915, the Certificates of Origin Ordinance, 1915, and the Declaration of Ultimate Destination Ordinance, 1915, or under any of the said enactments, and thereupon such permit shall be deemed to be so valid accordingly.

25. Every permit and every licence may be revoked at any time by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports.

26. The owners charterers and agents of every ship which arrives in the waters of the Colony shall within 24 hours after such arrival furnish to the Superintendent of Imports and Exports in the form in the Third Schedule hereto a true accurate and complete statement of all articles imported by such ship, provided that if the said statement cannot with all due diligence be furnished within the above mentioned time owing to the office of the Superintendent of Imports and Exports being closed it shall be furnished forthwith upon the next opening of the said office.

27. The owners charterers and agents of every ship which leaves the waters of the Colony shall within 48 hours after such ship leaves the waters of the Colony furnish to the Superintendent of Imports and Exports in the form in the Third Schedule hereto a true accurate and complete statement of all articles exported by such ship.

28. It shall be lawful for the Superintendent of Imports and Exports to grant exemption from any of the provisions of any of these Rules in any particular case.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by the correspondents are not necessarily those of the Hongkong Telegraph.]

HONGKONG REFEREES.

(To the Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph.)

Sir,—I am not a regular reader of the *Telegraph*, but a friend of mine has drawn my attention to the correspondence that has recently taken place in the columns of your paper in regard to that much-abused official "the referee," and a few remarks from one who has had ten years' experience of refereeing may be tolerated. I am afraid many misinterpret the word "referee" and usually construe their own ideas of his duties. Do we expect the code to be played in its perfection? If so it will be necessary that our players and spectators should have correct notions of the game.

The difference between the actual play of teams and a perfect rendering of the code varies, and it is in this difference the rulings of referees are called. The smaller this difference the better, and it can only be diminished by players making themselves as perfect in the rules as possible.

My experience teaches me that a referee is sometimes looked upon as a third opponent by both teams. This is a fatal mistake. Referees are not infallible, but this ought not to weaken the sporting relation between players, spectators, and referees. Yet it does. The game of football could be treated more as a pure sport in which the best skill and certainly best of character should predominate. If these conditions existed we could accept wholesale criticism of referees without any fear of impairing the tone of the recreation.

At present I think those long-winded wise-acts should be cautious in penning anything that may breed discontent, and perhaps weaken the fabric of genuine sport.

A. WEISTLER.
Hongkong, December 24, 1915.

COLONIAL LITERARY NOTES.

Mr. Unwin is bringing out in his Colonial Library a novel entitled "Me: A Book of Remembrance," by a well-known author who prefers to remain anonymous. It is the autobiography of a girl of seventeen who starts out alone and inexperienced, unopinionated but intensely alive, to make her own living. She is forced to take on both curious and ordinary jobs, and the story tells of these various men she meets, of their characters and their love-making, and particularly of her relations with one man, much older than herself, who dominates her. The story is full of "temperament," and though it covers only one year of the girl's life, it is complete in itself. A remarkable human document, a transparent piece of self-revelation, it tells with astonishing fidelity what risks, dangers, failures, and successes meet an attractive girl who goes out alone and unprotected to work in the world of men.

An addition to the list of books in the Colonial Library is a translation of a remarkable Russian novel "Mimi's Marriage" by V. Mikolitch (Lidia Ivanovna Veselitskaya). "Mimi's Marriage," which has already been translated into at least five languages, and which had Tolstoy among its admirers, has many analogies with Tolstoy's "Family Happiness" though in no respect a plagiarism. It is a story of a young man who meets a girl who is a

CRICKET.

The Club v. Kowloon.

The old standing rivalry between these two clubs promised to make the match that was begun on Christmas day of very interesting character, and so it proved. When the scores closed Kowloon were all out for 185 runs, and the Club, with wickets down had 108 to their credit. The remaining play was therefore of great interest, seeing that the last batsmen for the Club, who were hoping to pull the game off, had to meet some really good bowling. As will be seen by the scores below good scoring on the part of Whyte, Thurfield, Macaskill and Braga was responsible for the main of Kowloon's total. Bird headed the bowling for the Club, he taking five wickets for 57 runs.

Play was resumed this morning when the weather was not of a very attractive nature, but despite this fact there was a fairly good attendance. The Club, continuing their innings, essayed to make up the deficiency but the bowling of the Kowloon men proved too good and at the close of the first innings Kowloon were leading by 17 runs. Play is still in progress. The scores are as follows:—

Kowloon (1st Innings)			
A. A. Claxton, c Pearce, b Anderson	5		
L. M. Whyte, st Gace, b Mass	47		
J. V. Braga, c Donnelly, b Bird	23		
N. M. Macaskill, c Donnelly, b Anderson	28		
Major Robertson, c Anderson, b Bird	4		
R. P. Thurfield, st Gace, b Mass	37		
E. B. Reed, c Muriel, b Mass	0		
J. P. Robinson, c Brand, b Bird	0		
H. H. Taylor, c Pearce, b Bird	4		
Dr. Forsyth, c Pearce, b Bird	0		
W. Kay, not out	0		
Extras	17		
Total	185		

BOWLING ANALYSIS.			
	O.	M.	R.
Bird	10.5	0	57
Anderson	8	0	47
Brand	4	0	16
Donnelly	4	0	18
Mass	2	0	14

Club.			
T. E. Pearce, c Braga, b Macaskill	38		
R. O. Hatchison, c Macaskill, b Reed	32		
H. E. Muriel, b Kay	18		
E. J. R. Mitchell, b Reed	11		
R. O. Brand, b Reed	4		
M. M. Mass, b Reed	3		
A. L. Gace, run out	0		
R. Kennedy, b Kay	8		
E. O. Bird, run out	0		
D. E. Donnelly, not out	1		
Extras	14		
Total	148		

BOWLING ANALYSIS.			
	O.	M.	R.
Reed	20	3	58
Braga	5	0	28
Macaskill	5	0	29
Kay	9	2	41

toy's heroine, has the experience of marrying a man older than herself, and the study of her character may be said to be almost as intimate as Tolstoy's "Mimi's Marriage," that "the author must be a man, as no woman would be so frank in writing about her own sex." Though the book was published originally under a pseudonym, it is now, however, no longer a secret that the author is a woman. An introduction to the English edition is contributed by Dr. O. H. Wright, a well-known author of Russian fiction.

GUNS RED HOT.

German Officer's Thrilling Story

The war correspondent of the *Berliner Tageblatt*, Bernhard Kellermann, reproduces a vivid description by a German artillery officer of the fighting near the farm La Folie on September 25 and 26. The officer said:—"I had already been let loose there for eight or ten days. It was no fun. I was in the foremost trench as an observer. For a week there was a raging fire. We had ten to sixteen hours of fire every day without interval. Looking out from one of the trenches you could see the French digging.

In front of their trenches they burrowed while to the left and right earth flew. They were pushing forward saps and they dug one sap beside the other, and one morning the saps were connected and a new trench was there. They had approached within storming distance.

We had known for a long time what was to happen. On September 21 the firing increased in violence. It was indescribable. We were stupefied. So great was the mental torture that one said to oneself better dead than suffer this torture any longer. Still the men lived. On September 24 I was relieved, and the next day my success disappeared. Dead, or captured, who knows. Our trenches were all holes; one had to crawl over them. In one trench there was hardly a soul to be seen. Have you then no access to neighbouring trenches? Oh, yes. But where are the men? They are sitting in shell holes and dug-outs. The communication trench is shot into a shapeless mass.

Nerves Shattered.
Already the French machine guns begin to tap and bullets fly about one's ears. There is almost no more cover there. With burning head one crawls, stumbles back, saying at every step: "Now all is up with me. But one goes forward and is astonished—tap, tap, tap, the machine guns chatter—but one lives and escapes without knowing how."

A few hours of rest. Then again observation post. As soon as the incessant fire recommences nothing can be distinguished for five minutes. Smoke and dirt fly through the air. It thunders. The heavy shells go shrieking overhead so terribly that the noise alone is quite sufficient to shatter one's nerves. But one consoles one's self—our shells are doing the same to our enemies. The telephone rings—the French! Nothing else can be heard. A man dashes into the dug-out. The French are over there. One calls out to him. Did you see them?—No! Then hold your tongue! The smoke cloud rises. What is going on? Is nobody there? Where is the infantry? No shot is fired. Beads of perspiration stand on our foreheads. They succeeded in penetrating through a piece of trench, which was completely flattened out under the protection of the smoke. The wire to the battery has been shot down. Nothing can be done. They approach in dense masses, rifle under the arm. They look, they stumble forward, they do not know what to do. They look as if drunk. Hardly a shot! Silence. In the meantime they grow to the size of a thumb. So close they are, hardly 300 metres. The adjacent comes. You are still here? But now hurry up! One cannot mount a bayonet on a perscope. Dismantled, and back to the battery.

Night comes. The night of the 25th to the 26th. In the ray of dawn below before La Folie everything is quiet. The French cannot bring it under fire. They do not know how far their own men are not where they are. We do not know it. We have no communication. Silence. Down below, and darkness. No shells

go up, nothing, darkness and silence simply horrible.

No Ammunition.
It is rumored that the battery with the guns has already been taken. All wires are destroyed. One lieutenant comes up. Are you still there? Yes, but we have no ammunition! Then go and fetch some!

Down to the depot. And back with four cases of ammunition. The road is closed by a curtain of fire. Shell after shell. One would believe it was hardly possible to come through. But it must be, and therefore it succeeds. The will has done it. But it is a miracle that one comes safely over the holes made by the shells. One almost suffocates under the gases of the shells. Dead horses are lying on the road, our horses tremble and refuse to move forward. And shell after shell whistle overhead. The French are shooting with incendiary shells on Vimy. Glaring red, a magnificent sight, the flame rises half a house high after the shell has exploded. You can see through it and behind you can observe a yellowish wall of gas, then smoke and fire, which in the darkness climbs and trickles. One observes that in spite of all.

The French artillery on that day fired what it could. One incendiary shell after the other, then stinking bombs, one on every twenty metres of ground like a chain of pearls. A hundred metres behind a second kilometre. A curtain of fire on the road, shell after shell against the communication trenches. It was a fire worth seeing.

Now, the battery again has ammunition? Off! We fired till the barrels became red hot. This is not exaggeration. Without thick gloves we could not touch them. The gunners' hands were blistered all over. Now it is day and the French send one standing column after the other. Quick fire against the first standing column, then on the second and the third. Again the telephone wire has been shot down.

Night Again.
But the enemy goes for the battery. Suddenly we receive flanking fire. Flanking fire! Where from? It comes from the direction of Loos. Some gunners fall, others are unconscious from the fumes. Suddenly a heavy shell whistles overhead and throws me down. I was not hurt, but my wrist watch was broken. The shell has hit a gun and has thrown it down the embankment. Two severely and some slightly wounded. It is hardly credible. A short time afterwards two more guns go to the devil. The damage is unimportant, only a few splinters disarranged the mechanism. We are firing with only one gun.

It is night again. The night of the 26th. It rains cats and dogs. The next morning reserves are coming up and throw the French down the hill. We fire. Suddenly we are relieved. We did not look back. Now we are at rest and are quiet again. But sometimes we suddenly remember those days and nights. And the sweat again stands on our foreheads.

go up, nothing, darkness and silence simply horrible.

No Ammunition.
It is rumored that the battery with the guns has already been taken. All wires are destroyed. One lieutenant comes up. Are you still there? Yes, but we have no ammunition! Then go and fetch some!

Down to the depot. And back with four cases of ammunition. The road is closed by a curtain of fire. Shell after shell. One would believe it was hardly possible to come through. But it must be, and therefore it succeeds. The will has done it. But it is a miracle that one comes safely over the holes made by the shells. One almost suffocates under the gases of the shells. Dead horses are lying on the road, our horses tremble and refuse to move forward. And shell after shell whistle overhead. The French are shooting with incendiary shells on Vimy. Glaring red, a magnificent sight, the flame rises half a house high after the shell has exploded. You can see through it and behind you can observe a yellowish wall of gas, then smoke and fire, which in the darkness climbs and trickles. One observes that in spite of all.

The French artillery on that day fired what it could. One incendiary shell after the other, then stinking bombs, one on every twenty metres of ground like a chain of pearls. A hundred metres behind a second kilometre. A curtain of fire on the road, shell after shell against the communication trenches. It was a fire worth seeing.

Now, the battery again has ammunition? Off! We fired till the barrels became red hot. This is not exaggeration. Without thick gloves we could not touch them. The gunners' hands were blistered all over. Now it is day and the French send one standing column after the other. Quick fire against the first standing column, then on the second and the third. Again the telephone wire has been shot down.

Night Again.
But the enemy goes for the battery. Suddenly we receive flanking fire. Flanking fire! Where from? It comes from the direction of Loos. Some gunners fall, others are unconscious from the fumes. Suddenly a heavy shell whistles overhead and throws me down. I was not hurt, but my wrist watch was broken. The shell has hit a gun and has thrown it down the embankment. Two severely and some slightly wounded. It is hardly credible. A short time afterwards two more guns go to the devil. The damage is unimportant, only a few splinters disarranged the mechanism. We are firing with only one gun.

It is night again. The night of the 26th. It rains cats and dogs. The next morning reserves are coming up and throw the French down the hill. We fire. Suddenly we are relieved. We did not look back. Now we are at rest and are quiet again. But sometimes we suddenly remember those days and nights. And the sweat again stands on our foreheads.

Night Again.
But the enemy goes for the battery. Suddenly we receive flanking fire. Flanking fire! Where from? It comes from the direction of Loos. Some gunners fall, others are unconscious from the fumes. Suddenly a heavy shell whistles overhead and throws me down. I was not hurt, but my wrist watch was broken. The shell has hit a gun and has thrown it down the embankment. Two severely and some slightly wounded. It is hardly credible. A short time afterwards two more guns go to the devil. The damage is unimportant, only a few splinters disarranged the mechanism. We are firing with only one gun.

It is night again. The night of the 26th. It rains cats and dogs. The next morning reserves are coming up and throw the French down the hill. We fire. Suddenly we are relieved. We did not look back. Now we are at rest and are quiet again. But sometimes we suddenly remember those days and nights. And the sweat again stands on our foreheads.

Night Again.
But the enemy goes for the battery. Suddenly we receive flanking fire. Flanking fire! Where from? It comes from the direction of Loos. Some gunners fall, others are unconscious from the fumes. Suddenly a heavy shell whistles overhead and throws me down. I was not hurt, but my wrist watch was broken. The shell has hit a gun and has thrown it down the embankment. Two severely and some slightly wounded. It is hardly credible. A short time afterwards two more guns go to the devil. The damage is unimportant, only a few splinters disarranged the mechanism. We are firing with only one gun.

It is night again. The night of the 26th. It rains cats and dogs. The next morning reserves are coming up and throw the French down the hill. We fire. Suddenly we are relieved. We did not look back. Now we are at rest and are quiet again. But sometimes we suddenly remember those days and nights. And the sweat again stands on our foreheads.

Night Again.
But the enemy goes for the battery. Suddenly we receive flanking fire. Flanking fire! Where from? It comes from the direction of Loos. Some gunners fall, others are unconscious from the fumes. Suddenly a heavy shell whistles overhead and throws me down. I was not hurt, but my wrist watch was broken. The shell has hit a gun and has thrown it down the embankment. Two severely and some slightly wounded. It is hardly credible. A short time afterwards two more guns go to the devil. The damage is unimportant, only a few splinters disarranged the mechanism. We are firing with only one gun.

It is night again. The night of the 26th. It rains cats and dogs. The next morning reserves are coming up and throw the French down the hill. We fire. Suddenly we are relieved. We did not look back. Now we are at rest and are quiet again. But sometimes we suddenly remember those days and nights. And the sweat again stands on our foreheads.

Night Again.
But the enemy goes for the battery. Suddenly we receive flanking fire. Flanking fire! Where from? It comes from the direction of Loos. Some gunners fall, others are unconscious from the fumes. Suddenly a heavy shell whistles overhead and throws me down. I was not hurt, but my wrist watch was broken. The shell has hit a gun and has thrown it down the embankment. Two severely and some slightly wounded. It is hardly credible. A short time afterwards two more guns go to the devil. The damage is unimportant, only a few splinters disarranged the mechanism. We are firing with only one gun.

It is night again. The night of the 26th. It rains cats and dogs. The next morning reserves are coming up and throw the French down the hill. We fire. Suddenly we are relieved. We did not look back. Now we are at rest and are quiet again. But sometimes we suddenly remember those days and nights. And the sweat again stands on our foreheads.

Night Again.
But the enemy goes for the battery. Suddenly we receive flanking fire. Flanking fire! Where from? It comes from the direction of Loos. Some gunners fall, others are unconscious from the fumes. Suddenly a heavy shell whistles overhead and throws me down. I was not hurt, but my wrist watch was broken. The shell has hit a gun and has thrown it down the embankment. Two severely and some slightly wounded. It is hardly credible. A short time afterwards two more guns go to the devil. The damage is unimportant, only a few splinters disarranged the mechanism. We are firing with only one gun.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, MONDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1915.

FROM THE PULPIT.

The Value of Child Life.

Yesterday the annual Sunday School collections were taken at the Union Church. The minister, the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald, spoke on the value of child life, the text being Job 29:1-6. "Oh that I were as in the months of old. When the Almighty was yet with me, and my children were about me."

Job, in recalling his happy past speaks of two things as crowning all his blessings. These are, first, the Divine favour; and, secondly, his sons and daughters. He inferred from his calamities that he had lost the former of these as well as the latter, and although in that idea he was mistaken, in common with others of his time, he was not wrong in associating the two things as chief amongst all blessings. Whoever has them has the best that life can give. If you have a Heavenly Father yourself, and children who call you father, you are a rich man. Indeed, you cannot be a poor man, and to take these from you would be to leave you poor indeed, even as Jacob said of old, "If I am bereaved of my children I am bereaved." The Bible teaches that children are a heritage of the Lord. This is spoken of in some quarters as a "Jewish notion." It is, but the glory of Judaism is that so many of its adherents are Divine ideas. And the substance of this one is that the children around us are the blessed gift of God, and that the nation or the household which receives it richly is highly favoured. The days when your children are around you are days when great happiness is at your hand. There are men who have reached the summit of their ambition in other ways who have failed to understand this until it was too late. They have succeeded in making all the money they want, and more than they can ever need, or in getting all the position or fame, only to discover that the price was too high, being the sacrifice of family life. A notorious American speculator announced some time ago that he had had enough of business and proposed to retire, in order amongst other employments to make the acquaintance of his wife and family.

But the man who makes himself a stranger in his own home is apt to lose the key of it. When the children are around you, see that they are close around, or if they are possible to bridge the distance between them and you when they come to be mere children. Children may yield their duty, but their friendship has to be won. Those who have charge of them must not say they have not time to make friends of them. They must make time, as people can make it for the things they really want to do. Punch's picture of the bus driver's children hiding behind their mother's skirts when "that man" came home once before their bed time was a grim irony upon some of our industrial conditions. In higher social routes the same error can be found without the same excuse. Children get little chance when parents are absorbed in a whirl of business, sporting and social engagements. Nothing can possibly make up for the lack of that mothering which is the birthright of every child, and that something else very like it which comes from every father who is more than just the breadwinner of the home. It is indeed a stupid and wasteful folly which sets men or women on a hunt for pleasure when the children are around them. Their pleasure is close at hand if they only take it, of a kind which will never sour into regret or bitter away character.

"Happy, is the man that has his quiver full," says the Bible, voicing again that "Jewish" idea. What then may be any new idea, modern, advanced, civilised, about the children "Encumbrance?" Is that the idea? If so let us at least be accurate and refrain from calling it new. It is as old as sin, and common from the beginning in the dark places of the earth which are blighted with infanticide and similar works of the devil. Ask Mother Earth how many tribes and nations have died into her bosom from no other cause than the stupidity and selfishness, and contempt of the feeble, and dislike to take trouble which the despising of little children analyses into everywhere. Or search into history, and see how considerable a part of the very thing has played in the decay of Empires which dominated the world in turn and in turn lost their vitality and passed away. The races who inherit the earth are those who value child life. The Jews have known that, from the days when Moses' mother had to hide her boy in the ark of rushes, because there were so many like him coming into the world and Egyptians feared they would be outnumbered. When later, the same Moses led those people to inhabit Canaan it was to the disposing of tribes which caused their children to pass through the fire to Moloch and committed the other nameless wickednesses which go with that type of iniquity. The nation chargeable with these crimes in any shape or form were better if a millstone could be hanged about its neck and it were drowned in the depth of the sea, for its extinction, sure in any case, would be swift and less disgraceful. Certain of our newspapers sometime ago announced, to their great credit, that they would not advertise offers of situations to married couples "without encumbrances." It is shameful and abominable that the very people who most need work because they are training a little family for the nation should be handicapped in getting it, and that a premium should be put upon regularly odious forms of selfishness of which there is too much already.

"When my children were about me," one thinks of that day in Galilee when the Son of Man, who came not to destroy men's lives at any stage but to save them at every stage, was "much displeased" with those who took it upon them to think the little children would be in way. No doubt the Shepherd would get quicker over the ground, were he not encumbered, by gathering the lambs with his arms and carrying them in his bosom. But who would have thought of calling him the Good Shepherd? It may well be that a man may get on faster in the pursuit of whatever he does follow, after it there are no little feet to wait for, no little mouths to fill. But where is he getting to? What is the upshot and object of it all? There are men who have "got there," as the saying is, to find they have arrived nowhere, because they took no one with them. But what of those who have "no children of their own?" Every child is your own if you have the parent heart, and there are some who have "none of their own" who yet do more mothering than some who have plenty. George MacDonald writes of a mother who loved her children because they were her children, not because they were children God had given her to take care of. There is a bit of human nature in that, but not at its best. The Son of Man had none of His own in the literal sense, but all child life belongs to Him, and to all who for His sake will love it. Tradition has it that the mother of Jesus knew what she was about when she laid her baby where she did amongst the Nile's bullrushes.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

TURKISH LIES.

MORE FALSE REPORTS.

December 27, 5.05 p.m.
The Press Bureau states that the recent Turkish reports of the sinking of the monitors on the Tigris are untrue. No armed vessel has been sunk except two small river gunboats, the abandonment of which was announced on December 2.

GREECE AND THE BALKANS.

GENERAL CASTELNAU ARRIVES AT ATHENS.

December 27, 5.05 p.m.
Reuter's Athens correspondent states that General Castelnau has been received by the King. He also met the heads of the Greek General Staff at luncheon at the French Legation. He left this afternoon.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

AN ABORTIVE ATTEMPT.

December 27, 5.05 p.m.
It appears that Herr Reuss returned to Teheran after an abortive attempt at a coup d'etat. He subsequently left for Kermanshah where he met an emissary of General von der Goltz. He afterwards proceeded to Bagdad where he met Herr Vassel.

A MARINE'S TERRIBLE DEATH.

Fall from Signalling Station.

Private Frank Pentfold, R.M.L.I., met with a terrible accident on Christmas night which was attended with such serious injuries that he succumbed in the early hours of yesterday morning at the Naval Hospital.

It appears he was on duty in the Admiral's Signal Station when, in some way, he fell through a window, and dropped on to a sloping roof seven feet below, from which he rebounded into the street, a distance of about forty feet. When assistance arrived it was found that he had sustained terrible injuries.

The deceased man, who belonged to the Tamar, had not been in Hongkong long. At the outbreak of war, being a Naval Reserve man, he was called up.

Naval Man's Sudden Death.

The death occurred suddenly yesterday morning of a naval man named Edwin Manley, R.N. The deceased had been ashore and was taken ill. He was removed to H.M.S. Whiting, and was later conveyed to the Tamar to which ship he belonged, where he died of acute cardiac failure. The interment will take place to-day.

The spot was reserved for Pharaoh's daughter, and Pharaoh's daughter was nobody's mother, but the childless woman had a warm place in her heart for every baby. Our Sunday Schools would not mean much did they not mean that there is a warm place in the Church's heart for all child life, and that we seek to take all of it which comes our way and help to train it for Christian life and service.

THE FAR EAST IN PARLIAMENT.

German Influence in Hongkong.

(Nov. 28.) Mr. B. Peto asked whether attention had been called to the delay in the liquidation proceeding in the case of various German firms who were doing business in Hongkong before the outbreak of war, and to the antecedents of some persons who claimed to carry on business as a British or American firm at the present time; and whether any action would be taken to clear German influence out of the British colony.

Mr. Bonar Law: The whole matter is now under the consideration of His Majesty's Government, with the view of securing the object desired by my honourable friend—namely, the elimination of German influences from the colony.

Smuggling in China. (22nd.) Sir E. Cornwall asked the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, whether he had received any report from British representatives in China, indicating increased commercial activity on the part of Germans in that country; and whether the regulations in connection with foreign trading were being enforced to the fullest extent.

Lord Robert Cecil: No definite reports have been received, but there is evidence that the trading with the enemy regulations are already affecting the commercial activity of German firms in China. The reply to the second part of the question is in the affirmative.

China and the Entente Powers. Sir E. Cornwall asked what reply had been received by the British Government to the joint representations made by the Ministers of the Entente Powers to China with regard to the contemplated change in the form of government, and what further steps, if any, they proposed to take. Lord Robert Cecil: The Chinese Government received the advice tendered by the Entente Powers in the same spirit of friendship in which it was given, and for the present there appears to be no necessity to take any further steps.

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

Amendment of Statutes.

The Gazette publishes the following amendment of the Statutes of the University of Hongkong made by the Court of the University on December 10, 1915, under Section 14 of the University Ordinance, 1911. (Ordinance No. 10 of 1911), and allowed by the Governor-in-Council on December 23, 1915:—

1. Paragraph 1 of Statute 7 of the Statutes of the University of Hongkong contained in the Second Schedule of the University Ordinance, 1911, is hereby amended by the repeal of clause 3 and the substitution thereof of the following:—

"Class 3. The Deans of all the Faculties and one other Member of the Senate, elected by the Senate."

2. Paragraph 1 of Statute 9 of the said Statutes contained in the said Schedule is hereby amended by the repeal of clause (e) and the substitution thereof of the following:—

"(e) Six of those Professors and Lecturers in the Faculty of Medicine whose services are only partly at the disposal of the University to be appointed by the Council."

Provided (a) That each of the six Professors and Lecturers of the Medical Faculty who is at present a Member of the Senate pursuant to the terms of the Agreement between the University and the College of Medicine of the 15th March, 1912, shall continue to be a Member of the Senate until resignation.

(b) That the six part time Professors and Lecturers to be Members of the Senate as hereinbefore provided shall include the Professors and Lecturers referred to in proviso (a) and shall not be additional thereto.

EXPORT RESTRICTIONS.

The Proclamations made under the Military Stores (Exportation) Ordinance have been further amended as follows:—

(1) That the heading "Jute piece goods, jute webbing, and bags and sacks made of jute" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations other than the United Kingdom and British Possessions and Protectorates be deleted.

(2) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all destinations other than the United Kingdom:—

Jute cloth, bags, and sacks, all kinds.

(3) That the exportation of "Firearms, unfired, for sporting purposes," which is at present prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal, be prohibited to all destinations other than the United Kingdom and British Possessions and Protectorates.

Under the Defence of the Realm Act.

At St. Helier on November 6, Lindsay Barrington Jupp, editor, and Francis Johnson Ashelford, publisher, of the weekly paper *The New Jerseyman*, were charged under the Defence of the Realm Act with having published an article defamatory of the King and prejudicial to recruiting. The hearing was private. Jupp was fined \$5, and Ashelford \$1.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

The Riddle of the Balkans.

London, November 19.

The situation in the Balkans continues to monopolise public interest here. Everyone recognises that the whole position in South-eastern Europe is in a state of flux. Nor is it likely to change until Lord Kitchener has had time to review the whole situation. When last heard of this week K. of K. had arrived on the Gallipoli Peninsula, and it is a pretty open secret: both in regard to the Dardanelles and the Balkans the Secretary of State for War has been armed with something like plenipotentiary powers by the French and British Governments. In the Balkans our diplomacy has not been as successful as might have been hoped. The Italians were the first to elucidate the truth about Germany's relation with the Balkan States. But Italy had the advantage both of a more intimate acquaintance with the Balkans and a closer knowledge of Germany. Months ago the Allied Governments were warned that Bulgaria was preparing to throw her sword into the scales of fate with the Central Empires. This proved to be only too true. There is reason to fear that the later warnings recently received about the true attitude of Greece and possibly of Roumania are equally well founded. Nobody but a particularly shortsighted politician could mistake the game that Greece is playing. If the fortunes of war favour the Germans in this new theatre of the European conflict, Greece also will draw the sword on the side of the Central Empires. All the recent manoeuvring is merely to gain time, and Lord Kitchener will have to perform miracles if his mission to Athens is to succeed. It might have been different if the Allies had been the first to deliver the military goods. But the Germans were the first in the field with their legions and their heavy batteries, and they have been able to support their dynastic alliances by moral sanction of the only sort that is likely to be very convincing in this troubled region.

German Aims.

The Germans have already accomplished the main object of their Balkan excursions. Perfectly reliable accounts have now been received in London of what is going on behind the advancing German lines. Huge convoys with munitions are moving down to Turkey and huge convoys with corn are moving up to Germany. Thus the German advance in the Balkans has already to some extent relieved the military starvation of Turkey and the economic starvation of Germany, and to that extent the enemy is finding a loophole of escape from the stranglehold of the Allied Fleets. It does not follow that the adventure may not yet be fatal to the enemy. The Balkan operations mean that the compact position of the Central Empires, with their great advantage of interior lines and no flanks, is so far modified that a long arm has been thrust out towards Constantinople. If the Allies are able to concentrate forces in the Balkans, they may even yet succeed not only in overawing those Balkan States who are still trembling on the brink of active alliance with the Central Empire, but also in crushing the enemy's overstretched arm with disastrous results to the Central Empires. But this is a highly speculative surmise. The question is whether Germany intends to press forward in the Balkans with the object of forcing in Greece and Roumania, or whether she will be content

MERRY NUMBERS.

Cigarettes for the Soldiers.

Two jolly Jack Tars, despite their attempt to disguise themselves with raiment belonging to the gentler sex, made a trip round the hotels and places of amusement on Christmas Day, armed with collecting boxes to receive subscriptions for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Cigarette and Tobacco Fund. Judging by the noise the contents of the boxes made when dangled tantalisingly under the noses of intended victims, the two collectors had done well, and few, indeed, could resist their appeal to subscribe a small sum.

GENERAL NEWS.

Chinese Immigration into Singapore.

During the month of November 16,799 Chinese immigrants arrived at Singapore, against an average for ten years of 14,926. But the total for 1915 is only 76,242, against 147,150 (January-October) 1914.

For Indian Students.

A Press Note states that Indian Students (including Military Assistant Surgeons of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department) who contemplate going to the United Kingdom for the purpose of seeking British Medical qualifications, are required to provide themselves before their departure from India with authoritative certificates of proficiency and respectability in the forms appended to General Department Circular No. 37 of 1915, published with the *Burma Gazette* of the 20th November, 1915. Copies of these forms can be obtained on application to the Director of Public Instruction, Burma, or the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Burma.

Polo in America.

Mr. H. L. Herbert, chairman of the American Polo Association, has issued the following report:—"In spite of the general business depression in the early part of the year and the disturbance created by the war, the polo season which has just closed has been one of the most successful in recent years. "One of the most gratifying features is the number of young men who have taken up the sport, and the skill they have displayed. This more particularly applies to the young members of the Long Island and Pennsylvania Clubs, which are exceptionally fortunate in having such promising material to draw upon." A number of new cups will be offered for competition next season.

with the economic relief secured in the form of food supplied from Turkey and will now attempt to make an active offensive either in the West or in the East. It is no use crying over spilt milk, and utterly futile to start controversies about past irrevocable mistakes. But there is certainly much to be said for the energetic sagacity of Mr. Churchill's views that, instead of accumulating huge reserves of forces in France, we should have done better to strike with all our available forces at Constantinople. Nobody believes that Gallipoli could not have been rushed if the big push had not gone awry, though it is only fair to point out that in the more restricted state of the Gallipoli Peninsula there are not the same facilities for artillery preparation for a land attack that there are on the western front.

(To be Continued.)

NAVAL WARFARE.

"U" Boats in Aegean Sea.

The naval correspondent of the Evening Standard writes:

The extension of the war in the Balkans is now shown to be inevitable. At first glance it does not look as if the use of naval force was involved. Nevertheless, any assistance sent to Serbia from the Aegean side must have naval protection, and, as already reported, Russia is using her fleet on the Black Sea coast. A gunboat manned by British seamen has already earned the name of "The Terror of the Danube," and it may well be that its exploits will serve as a model for others to copy.

The failure of the enemy's submarines to interfere with the transport of the Allied Expeditionary Force to Salonica is, perhaps, the most remarkable fact in the week's naval warfare. The number of transports required for this undertaking is not known, but as the French troops alone reached a total of 18,000, it must have been large. That, moreover, undersea boats are infesting the Aegean Sea is proved beyond doubt by the sinking of the French liner Provincia. This vessel, of the Fabre Line, was stopped while on her way to the Piræus by a submarine whose commander gave the crew ten minutes to get into their boats. They were not far from the island of Cerigo, on which they landed. Whether their assailant was a German or Austrian boat is not specified, but in any case this is the first occasion upon which it has been reported that a hostile submarine has sunk a merchant ship so far outside the "war zone" as the Aegean.

Merchantmen Attacked.
The occurrence certainly points to the fact that the enemy's submarines out there have been basked of their legitimate prey in the warships and transports of the Allies, and have therefore fallen back on merchantmen. This is a repetition of what happened in home waters. During the transport of Sir John French's original army across the Channel, an effective guard was maintained day and night until the undertaking had been successfully accomplished and all opportunity of interference had disappeared, and the same precautions have proved effective whenever reinforcements have been passed to the Continent. It was the lack of success achieved by it against this large movement of our military forces that led the Germans to employ the submarine arm of their service in the despicable task of destroying peaceful traders. In this diversion of effort, however, they cannot be said to have been any more successful, for the Navy, whilst preserving its guard upon the battle fleet and the transports, has developed its resources to deal promptly and energetically with the new phase.

An illustration was afforded in the message from New York which appeared in the London papers of one manner in which the submarine menace has been met. It was stated that Mr. Lansing has announced that the protest by Germany against the construction of fast sea-going motorboats for shipment from Boston to England, to be employed against submarines, has been refused. This is the first authoritative statement passed by the Press Bureau in regard to the introduction of a new type of warship in the shape of an anti-submarine boat. Such a vessel, it has long been recognised, was bound to come into being soon in reply to the submarine, for all naval history shows that every new weapon of sea warfare has in time found its antidote.

In the meantime, the authorities have not been slow or backward in fighting the U boats by other means. The French and American visitors who visited the Grand Fleet recently informed the world that "several methods of dealing with submarines have been invented."

German Submarine Losses.
As a result, the U boats have suffered losses which, according to reports from Washington, based on "authoritative information" in possession of the Administration there, amount to between sixty and seventy action.

THE GERMAN LIAR IN CHINA.

"Britain no Longer King of the Seas"

German intrigues in China continue unabated, and it is becoming a practical question whether some decisive action should be taken to counteract their ill-effects, remarks *London and China Express*. The preposterous lies which are being circulated through German agencies amongst the Chinese might be thought to be so far-fetched as to carry their own refutation on the face of them, but whilst, of course, educated Chinese would not be likely to be gulled by such barefaced assertions, it has to be remembered that the mass of the Chinese population is ignorant, and so more likely to be hoodwinked by German pretensions. As an instance we may mention that a leaflet in Chinese was recently circulated in the Foochow district alleging that from the commencement of the war up to the end of May, 73 men-of-war of the British Navy have been sunk or lost, with an aggregate tonnage of 646,709. These figures are represented as authentic, since they are alleged to be taken from official bulletins not falsely magnified. The *Leitania* and *Mauretania* are described as "small cruisers," the *Arcturion* is a battleship, while Britons are supposed to have "lost" the *Resolution*, *Queen Mary*, *Tiger*, and *Australia*, not to mention the *King George V.*, &c. This precious document concludes:—"Alas! Britain possessed a navy three times larger (than ours), yet she, in her struggle with us, has been defeated again and again, and is badly worsted now. Judging from this, Germany is certain to emerge the victor of the war in the end. Let the world take heed of our warning that Britain is no longer the King of the Seas." This is only one instance of the sort of thing Germans are perpetrating in China. It may be noted, too, that a recent wire from Peking states that the German Legation is spending money freely in spreading falsehoods and lurid tales about India. To meet this false propaganda on the part of our enemies the Russian Press urges the necessity of the adoption by the Allied authorities of immediate steps in China in order to avoid a repetition in the Far East of the costly blunders in the Near and Middle East. The *Novoe Vremya* suggests that the German concessions in China should be treated as German territory and seized forthwith. Although such drastic action as that may not be possible, some steps ought to be taken to put a stop to this dishonest German activity in China.

vessels. Authoritative this may be, but from what Mr. Balfour said the other day, it must be more or less in doubt, since it is based on indefinite knowledge. It is clear, however, that the same methods of dealing with the submarines which are used in home waters can be employed elsewhere, whether in the Mediterranean or Black Sea.

A report from the Athens correspondent of the *Matin* states that in case of Bulgaria entering the war she will protect her coasts with four submarines which have been sent her by Germany, and which have been already seen off Varna. Our Russian Allies should be perfectly capable of dealing with this menace. They have asserted their mastery in the Euxine, and although Turco-German submarines have frequently been reported in those waters, they have never had any success that has been revealed. If it should become necessary or expedient, the Russian fleet would be able to repeat the same tactics which have hitherto proved so successful.

The problem is a simpler one, since there is no such fleet in being to threaten the communications as there is in the North Sea while the German navy remains undestroyed. Nor is it likely that the belt of mines which, according to the *Lokal-Anzeiger*, has been placed on this coast will deter the Russians. It has been proved over and over again since the war began that mines form no permanent obstruction to naval action.

TEN MILLION TONS OF CARGO LOST.

Taking the Wrong Ships.

At a time when the Government is showing anxiety to reduce the level of freights the report which Sir Norman Hill, secretary of the Liverpool Steamship Owners' Association, has drawn up comes particularly opportune. It deals exhaustively with the question of overseas trade, and completes the tale of the working of our mercantile marine during the first twelve months of war. He shows that there is a diminution of 22 per cent. of the total number of British vessels available for overseas trade caused by Admiralty requisitions, this figure excluding the hundreds of vessels employed in patrol and mine-sweeping services.

The following table shows the extent of the depletion of our mercantile marine, the figures relating to vessels of more than 1,000 tons net, excepting 300 of the vessels retained by the Admiralty:—

No. of Vessels.	
Admiralty employment	1,100
In Baltic, Black Sea, &c., ports	78
Seized by enemy	42
Destroyed by enemy	139

Total 1,359
To counteract these losses we have employed something like 100 German vessels. The losses by ordinary marine risks, such as collisions, wrecks, and so on, are not considered, as they are at least counter-balanced by vessels built during the year.

The conclusions at which Sir Norman Hill arrives are that, although Admiralty requisitions must be provided for, a very great part of the work of the transports is within home trade limits, for which it may be presumed smaller vessels might be employed. He estimates that the 300 British vessels of more than 1,000 tons net retained by the Admiralty would have carried during the year ten million tons of cargo into this country. In addition to this drop in our carrying capacity the foreign shipping available has been reduced by 35 per cent., and he considers there should be the greatest economy in the use of our ships and of the facilities of our available ports which have also decreased in number through the exigencies of war.

Sir Norman Hill does not go further into this question of Admiralty requisition. But it is now common knowledge that passenger liners with limited and inefficient cargo spaces have been used to carry coal. In some cases the passenger accommodation has been ruthlessly torn to pieces, and this will have to be put right at the country's expense when the vessels are restored to their owners. There is also the example of sending a steamer in ballast to South America to bring back a cargo, regardless of the fact that steamers were already out there wanting a return cargo. In fact, the Admiralty have commandeered with a high hand and spent with a lavish one in manipulating its requirements from our merchant service. It is believed that far too many ships are being held on hand than will ever be necessary, and although no one grudges our Admiralty for its preparedness for emergencies is an example to the other service—yet there comes a time when it should take stock and see whether a more judicious selection of vessels and a more economical handling of the ships could not be done with equal advantage to our overseas carrying trade and the national purse.

When this is done our authorities can approach with clearer hands, and more conviction in their arguments, the shipowner who profits by this artificially created shortage just as much as by the general deficiency due to the economic disturbances of the war.—*Globe*.

Theft from Tramway Company.
For stealing a piece of brass from the Hongkong Tramway Company, a Chinese was sent to prison for one month by Mr. Hasland this morning.

HARD FACTS.

THE NEWSPAPER IN WHICH TO ADVERTISE IS THE EVENING NEWSPAPER.

WHY?

BECAUSE IT IS THE PAPER THAT GOES INTO THE HOME---AND STAYS THERE.

THE EVENING NEWSPAPER IN WHICH TO ADVERTISE IS THE "TELEGRAPH."

WHY?

BECAUSE THE ADVERTISER TO GET THE BEST RESULTS MUST ADVERTISE IN THE MOST POPULAR AND MOST WIDELY READ NEWSPAPER, I.E. THAT WITH THE LARGEST CIRCULATION. SUCH A PAPER IN HONGKONG IS THE "TELEGRAPH."

The WIDE CIRCULATION of the "TELEGRAPH" is quite easily realised.

Count the total number of papers being read on the Tram Cars, Train or Ferry, then count the number of "TELEGRAPHS" ---then count the number left

If there are 12 papers being read and ten of them are "TELEGRAPHS" the indication is that the "TELEGRAPH" has a circulation bigger than the other, equalling 5 to 1; also in the Clubs and Hotels count the number of people who ask for and who read the "TELEGRAPH."

IS IT NECESSARY TO SAY MORE TO THE MAN WHO WANTS TO ADVERTISE?

(EXPERT OPINION FREE)

WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 5.)

THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

December 25, 5.45 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that in the communiques there is nothing of importance to report.
The British report artillery activity at Ypres yesterday.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

December 25, 5.45 p.m.
The Russians have engaged 1,200 Persian rebels and gendarmes near Teheran and achieved an overwhelming success. They killed 140 and captured 70 rebels. The Russians only had an officer and one Cossack killed and four Cossacks wounded.

THE FORD "ARK".

December 24, 6.05 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Bergen says that Mr. Ford has sailed to America, and has given a cheque for a million kroner to finance the expedition. The expedition will in future be under a committee of five. It is believed that Mr. Ford recognised that the scheme at present was hopeless when he found that the official doors were closed.

LOYAL AUSTRALIA.

December 24, 6.05 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne states that a crowd broke up an anti-conscription meeting at Richmond. There were the most lively proceedings the audience singing "Australia will be there." The Commonwealth Government appeals to the churches to hold a day of special prayer on January 2 for the Divine Guidance of Britain and her Allies.

THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

December 25, 3.55 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that there has been a lively artillery duel in Belgium where the German infantry, concentrated in the communication trenches at Lombardstede, were dispersed. The French artillery has likewise been active further south, demolishing German works.

The Germans, after a violent bombardment launched an attack on the whole new French line between the summit of the Hartmannsweilerkopf and Jattwiller, but everywhere they were repulsed.

THE DARDANELLES.

December 25, 3.55 a.m.
A message from Reuter's Paris correspondent says that in the fighting in the Dardanelles the enemy has not hitherto attempted to cross the Greek frontier.

THE FRENCH LOAN.

December 25, 3.55 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that M. Ribot, speaking in the Chamber said that the results of the new loan were splendid. The subscriptions amounted to five hundred and eighty millions sterling, including twenty-four millions from London. A feature of the loan was the vast number of small subscribers. M. Ribot emphasised that France was entering the market at the moment when the enemy was already showing signs of weariness.

EXPORT RESTRICTIONS.

December 25, 6.15 a.m.
The Gazette publishes a long list of articles, the exportation of which to Switzerland is prohibited except through the Societe de Surveillance Economique, an organisation similar to the Dutch Overseas Trust.

ATTEMPTED ENEMY TRADING.

December 25, 6.15 a.m.
A Bradford staff merchant has been fined £250, or three months' imprisonment, for attempting to trade with a German firm in Bangkok through an agent in Switzerland.

GERMAN NEWSPAPER SUPPRESSED.

December 25, 6.15 a.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, a Berlin message says the further publication of the Zukunft has been forbidden.

INDIAN AMBULANCE CORPS.

December 24, 2.40 p.m.
A Johannesburg message states that the Imperial Government has requested the formation of a second Company of the Indian Ambulance Corps for service Overseas. Recruits are now being enrolled. The first contingent of Indians left Darban for Europe on the 17th instant.

THE POPE AND PEACE.

December 24, 2.40 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Rome says that Cardinal Vannutelli headed the Cardinals conveying Christmas greetings to the Pope, and said that His Holiness, who was the Vicar of the King of Peace, was the most fitting to assist in restoring peace, right and justice. The Pope, in replying, regretted that the war had spoiled the traditional rejoicings and hoped, with the assistance of the Almighty, and the prayers of the faithful, that peace would soon reign.

FROM FRENCH SOURCES.

(Havas Telegram.)

Petrograd:—We progressed in the region of Riga driving the enemy back from the heights of Zkionst (?) (in Galicia) taking 100 prisoners, ammunition and arms.
Rome:—Artillery actions prevailed on several sectors. We brought down an enemy aircraft.

Zurich:—Wolf's agency has announced that the Kaiser has abandoned his idea of travelling on the Eastern front, owing to an inflammation of the throat, which is alarming Berlin.
Petrograd:—In Persia we have occupied Assadabad Pass.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

[The following telegrams appeared in our special edition of Saturday:—]

MR. CHURCHILL AT DOWNING STREET.

December 23, 5.30 p.m.
Mr. Winston Churchill, in mufti, has visited the Premier at Downing Street.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

December 23, 5.30 p.m.
In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil said that the British consul and colony at Kerman left for Banderabass under escort on December 18. It was understood that the Acting Governor of Teheran had been able to maintain order and that the British Consul and colony had remained there.

December 23, 8.45 p.m.
According to Reuter's Petrograd correspondent, a telegram from Teheran says that Russian forces from the Sava to the southward of Enghimam and to the northward engaged at Babakerim, 35 versts from the city, forces under Emir Khishmet. The fighting is rapidly approaching the city, telegraphic communication with which has been cut.

THE YASAKA MARU.

December 23, 6.15 p.m.
The Yasaka Maru was torpedoed without warning. The French gunboat performed a magnificent feat in picking up, at midnight, all the 120 passengers, besides the large crew. The passengers included fifty-four women and fifteen children. There were eighty-one British on board and one American. All the passengers pay a tribute to the discipline and promptitude shown on board. All are now comfortably housed in Port Said.

TRADE AFTER THE WAR.

December 23, 6.25 p.m.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Runciman, dealing with the position of British industry after the war, intimated that the Board of Trade had made investigations covering practically every department of our commercial life, especially enquiring into the use by the Germans of our financial and shipping systems, and the ownership of real property by aliens. He pointed out how British trade could be extended in Italy, South America, and the East, and emphasised that trade preparations did not mean that we were hankering after peace until the main object of the war had been attained.

THE GOVERNMENT AND MERCHANT SHIPPING.

December 23, 7.40 p.m.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour, speaking of the shipping situation, said that an archangel from heaven would not be able to carry out the work of the war without some waste of tonnage. He did not absolutely refuse the suggestion that the Government should take over the whole of the merchant marine, but the difficulties, he said, were enormous. He strongly urged that the Munitions Bills should be passed as quickly as possible because that step would promote the building of merchantmen.

MESOPOTAMIAN CAMPAIGN.

December 23 10.35 p.m.
General Townshend reports that the night of the 21st-22nd was quiet.

THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

December 23, 12.35 p.m.
An official despatch from Headquarters in France states that, early in the morning, the enemy made an unsuccessful bombing attack on a post near Plogast Wood. The day was brighter and consequently active, the preponderance of activity being on our side.

December 24, 1.5 a.m.
Paris communique states that the centre of interest continues, for the moment, to be near Hartmannsweilerkopf, where the French left has partially retired from the northern slopes but where the centre and right, on the south-eastern crests, hold all the conquered ground on a front of two kilometres. The enemy artillery continues to plaster the northern slopes. A snowstorm has interrupted operations. Mine-fighting in Woivre, south-west of Apremont, resulted in favour of the French.

GENERAL CASTELNAU AT SALONICA.

December 24, 3.40 a.m.
General Castelnau, Chief of the French Staff, has arrived at Salonica in order to inspect the front.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

December 24, 4.30 a.m.
Artillery fire continues along the whole Italian front.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND THE TRADE UNIONS.

December 24, 4.30 a.m.
Mr. Lloyd George at Glasgow received a deputation of munitions officials and Trade Unionists. There was a general exchange of opinions regarding the introduction of more unskilled labour, which is at present the most urgent problem. Preparations have been completed for a great meeting on Christmas Day, at which Mr. Lloyd George will explain to the Trade Union representatives the need for suspending Trade Union regulations.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN.

December 24, 4.00 a.m.
Reuter's New York correspondent says that Paul Koenig and Heyendicker (whose case was mentioned on December 17) have been committed for trial for "organizing in the United States a military enterprise against Canada." The man Justice was also committed for trial.

PUBLIC AUCTION

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 29th December, 1915, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at No. 2 Old Bailey
A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture comprising—

Plush and Tapestry covered couches and chairs, Cherrywood desks, round table and stool, Blackwood chairs and flower stands, Teak overmantels, Mantel clocks, Japanese embroidered screens, Teak bookcases, Engravings, Lace curtains Brass fenders, Electric ceiling and table fans and lamps, carpets, rugs, etc., etc.

Teak extension dining table and chairs, teak sideboard, glass cabinet, leather covered armchairs, E. P. ware, cutlery and crockery.

Double brass bedstead, Mahogany and teak double and single wardrobes with glass doors, toilet table and washstand, chest-of-drawers, Cherrywood trunk, toilet crockery, enamelled bath etc.

Also
2 Gramophones, record cabinets and records.
1 American ice chest.

On view from Monday the 27th inst.

Catalogue will be issued.
Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 26th December, 1915.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 28th December, 1915 commencing at 11 a.m. at Mody's Godown, Wanchai.

A Quantity of Machinery and Belting comprising—

Brick making machine, concrete batch mixer, book corner rounding machine, portable warehouse cranes, gas producer, Vacuum cleaner, wire stitching machine, platform scale, armoured hose, vertical drilling machine, panel planing and thicknessing machine, Lathe heads with countershaft, wood turning lathe.

And
V. G. F. Balashols Belting, "Bull Dog" brand Balata Belting.

On view now.
Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 21st December, 1915.

NOTICE.

G. ~~1915~~ R.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 3rd day of January, 1916, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of Two Lots of Crown Land above Kennedy Road and South of L.L. 1215, Robinson Road respectively in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at Crown Rents to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.

No. of Lot	Locality	Boundary Measurements (Approximate)	Containing	Area	By
1	Island Lot No. 1000	As per plan	66.7	sq. ft.	1/100
2	Island Lot No. 1001	As per plan	66.7	sq. ft.	1/100
3	Island Lot No. 1002	As per plan	66.7	sq. ft.	1/100
4	Island Lot No. 1003	As per plan	66.7	sq. ft.	1/100
5	Island Lot No. 1004	As per plan	66.7	sq. ft.	1/100
6	Island Lot No. 1005	As per plan	66.7	sq. ft.	1/100
7	Island Lot No. 1006	As per plan	66.7	sq. ft.	1/100
8	Island Lot No. 1007	As per plan	66.7	sq. ft.	1/100
9	Island Lot No. 1008	As per plan	66.7	sq. ft.	1/100
10	Island Lot No. 1009	As per plan	66.7	sq. ft.	1/100

NOTICES.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

The Transfer Books of the above Company will be CLOSED from 28th instant to 31st instant both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.

ENTERTAINMENT

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 28.

The Thrilling Drama—

in 3 parts

"FROM CIRCUS TO RACE COURSE."

The Interesting Picture.

"THE BLACK SEA FLEET"

Also

PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTE.

And Other Interesting Pictures

FRIDAY, December 31.

"THE GLUE OF THE CIGAR BAND"

Full of Thrilling Episodes.

BIJOU THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT!

TO-NIGHT!!

The Sensational Drama—

"THE MYSTERIOUS CLUB"

in 4 parts.

And

The Operatic Drama.

"THE MERRY WIDOW,"

In 2 Parts;

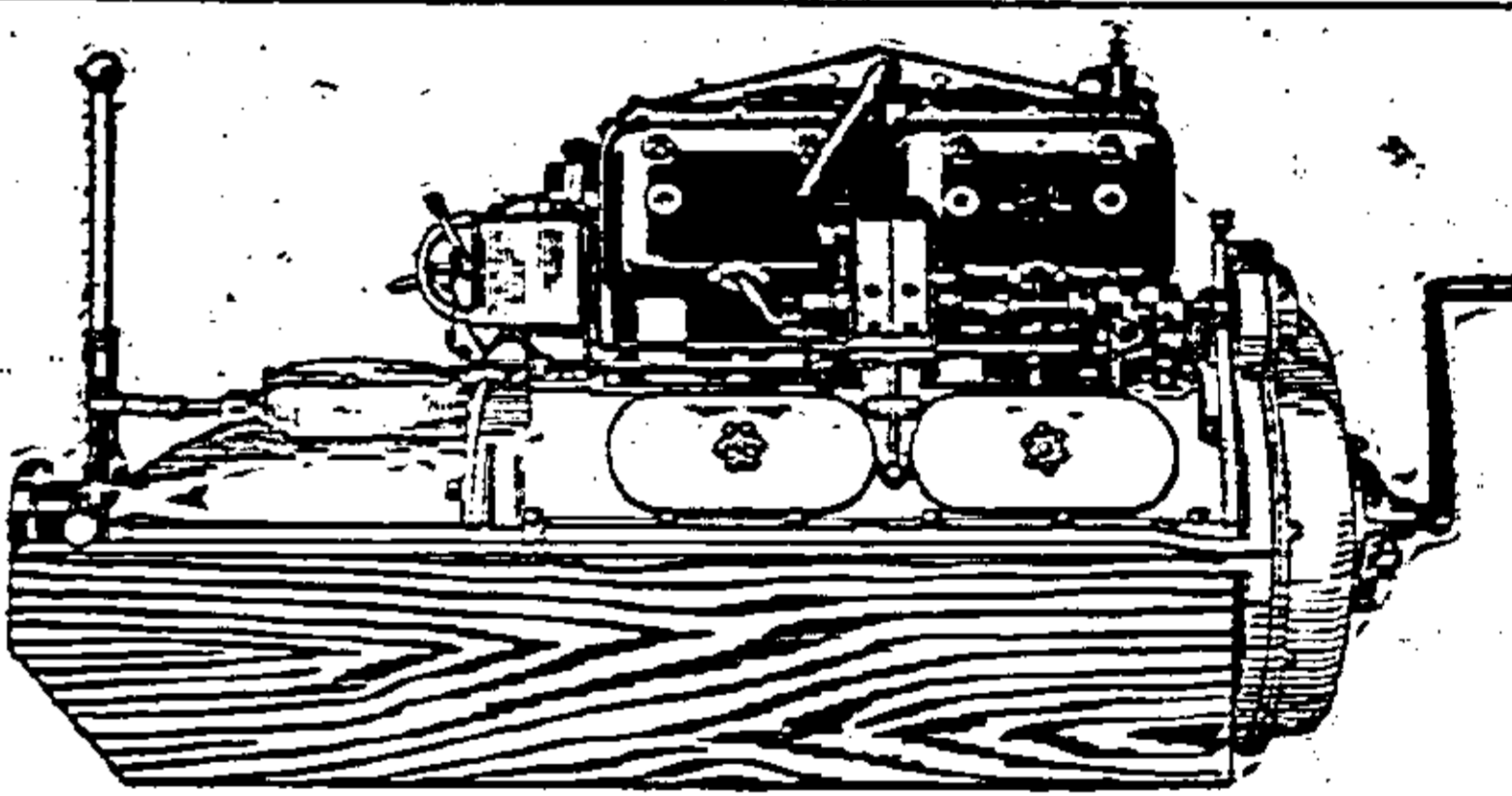
etc., etc.

9.15 p.m. ORCHESTRA.

NOTICES.

SCRIPPS MOTORS

SIMPLE AND RELIABLE



18 H. P. COMPLETE WITH ELECTRIC STARTER.

\$2,000 LOCAL CURRENCY.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.

4, DES VŒUX ROAD, CENTRAL.

A REMINDER

Be sure and get
your piano tuned
and put in order for

XMAS.

If you haven't one,
secure one by visiting
THE

ROBINSON
PIANO CO., LTD.

WHO HAVE A LARGE
SELECTION FOR

SALE OR HIRE.

THE MAIN THING IS TO

DO IT AT ONCE.

MAN LOONG.

FIRST-CLASS PRESERVES, CIGARS

AND SOY MANUFACTURERS

Factory at Yuenwei

OFFICE: No. 35, Des Vœux Road, W.

Telephone No. 171 & 112.

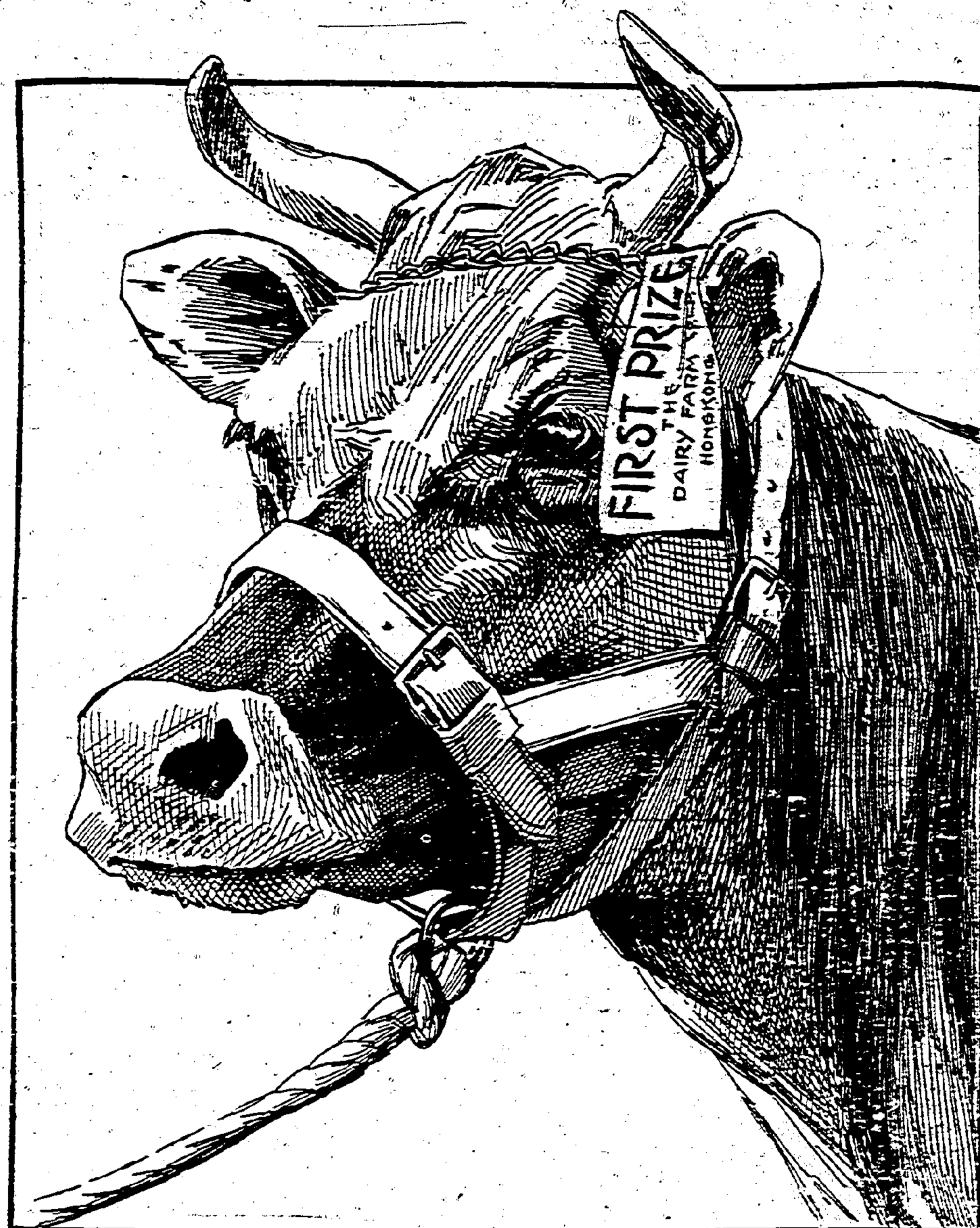
WE are the leading Manufacturers in this class of Goods. Our Fruit & Ginseng are all fresh and of the first pick. Our Syrup is prepared from the best quality of Sugar. We give our special attention to be business and sanitary arrangements.

MARTIN'S
APOL STEEL
PILLS

A French Brand of Liver Purgative Pills. Thousands of Letters always come to us from all parts of the world, stating that the pills have done good. The pills are made of purest ingredients and are entirely free from any harmful effects. They are the best and most reliable of all liver pills. They are sold in all the leading chemists and druggists. They are the only pills that will cure the liver without any harm to the system. They are the only pills that will cure the liver without any harm to the system. They are the only pills that will cure the liver without any harm to the system.

MARTIN'S
APOL STEEL
PILLS

DAIRY FARM NEWS.



OUR MILK

IS

MILK.

WE USE
NO PRESERVATIVE.

2-111111 22-11111 2-11111 2-11111

continues at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances, and on the Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

NOTICES

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Just Arrived a new Stock of Chocolate in Tins and Fancy Boxes. Our Cakes from the Largest and the Smallest are made with first Class Table Butter and all other ingredients are of the very best materials obtainable. Our Christmas Cakes are made any size three pence upwards. Our Bread is made from the Best Quality Flour only and can be obtained and orders taken in Kowloon at

AT WELLS DAIRY, 31 Peking Road.
ON LEE, Comptroller, Haiphong Road.
HUNG CHEUNG, do do do
KWONG FOOK, do do do
KWONG YUEN MOW, do do do
LIM KEE, do do do

Orders may be left with the above for any of our products. We put up absolutely the Best Tiffins and Dinners—a new Menu for Each Meal. Price one Dollar Each, or 30 Meals for \$20.00, good for any meal or a la Carte up to 75 Cents.

We guarantee every thing put up and Sold by the Alexandra Cafe to be of first Class Quality. Try our own make Pork Sausages and Pork Pies. Pure Java Coffee Roasted and Gr. and Daily and put up in 1 lb. Tins at 75 Cents. We give you a Splendid Cup of Lipton's Tea. Minerals and soft drinks of every description. Just give us a Trial and you will be sure that we are Satisfied.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.

R. J. HOWARD, Sole Proprietor.
Central Chambers—Board and Residence from \$3.50 per day or \$85.00 per month.

THE WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS.

The most complete Mail Supplement in the Colony.

Contains all the news of the week in a most attractive form and is the paper for mailing to friends at Home.
Price per single copy—25 cents.
Annual Subscription—\$13 (including postage \$17).

CONTENTS.

Day by Day	1—4	Cigarette and Tobacco
Passenger Lists	5	Fund
Steamers	6	Red Cross Gifts
Hotel Lists	7	Italian Convent School
Correspondence	8	St. John Ambulance Association
Commercial	9—11	The Yasaka Maru Sunk
The Courts	12—15	Prince of Wales' Fund
Leading Articles	17—23	Big Fire
Noises and Comments	24—27	Legislative Council
Special Articles	28—34	Death of Sir Thomas Jackson
Sport	35—36	Marriage of Dr. Hermann
The New Harbour	37—39	Refuge
Licensing Board Meeting	39	Telegrams

CONSIGNEE.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
From SAN FRANCISCO, via
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS
and SHANGHAI.

“S.S. SHINYO MARU.”

The above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside. Cargo remaining undelivered on 22nd Dec. at 5 p.m. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown. Storage charges will be assessed on all Goods remaining undelivered on 27th December at noon.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Godown, where they will be examined on 30th December at 10 a.m.

No Claim will be recognised if filed after the 4th January 1916.

K. DOL, Actg. Agent
Hongkong, 21st December, 1915.

MEE CHEUNG,

PHOTOGRAPHER.

FLOOD PICTURES

CANTON, SHAMEEN,

WEST RIVER

AND

VARIOUS DISTRICTS

NOW ON SALE

Hongkong, 18th July, 1913.

NOTICE.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up—\$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.
(Rates and Particulars on application.)

The Office of
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF
WILLIS, ATTORNEY, &c.,
Undertaken and Executed by
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1890.

NOTICES.

KEROSENE OIL

We guarantee all kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.

Present price.—

“COMET.”

\$3.90 per case ex store.

“WHITE ROSE.”

\$4.30 per case ex store.

CHING CHEONG

168 Des Voeux Road, Cen.
(2 blocks West of Cent. Market.)
KWONG YUEN,
91 Des Voeux Road, West

POST OFFICE.

PARCELS FOR AUSTRALIA.

On and after the 1st of January next the rate of postage to be collected on parcels to the Commonwealth of Australia will be as follows:—

\$2.50 for the first lb. or fraction thereof.

10.50 for each succeeding lb. or fraction thereof.

NEW YEAR HOLIDAY.

The Post Office will be open on Saturday the 1st January from 8 to 3 a.m. There will be no collection and delivery of ordinary correspondence each day on Sunday.

There will be a delivery of Registered correspondence at 9 a.m. on the 1st January.

The Money Order Office will be entirely closed during the Holiday.

Ships in communication with Cape D'Agulhas Radio Telegraph Station.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

MAILS CLOSE TO-MORROW.

Fort Bayard & Haiphong—Per HUE, 28th Dec. 11 a.m.

Swallow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAI-MUX, 28th Dec. noon.

Philippine Is.—Per TEAN, 28th Dec. 3 p.m.

Shanghai, and North China (Europe via Siberia)—Per ANHUI, 28th Dec. 3 p.m.

(Shanghai Br. P.O. Saturday, 1st Jan.)

Batavia, Samarang, Soerabaya and Port Moresby via Batavia—Per TITABOEM, 28th Dec. 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 29th Dec.

American & Siberian Mail.

Shanghai N. China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, United States, South America, &c.

Canada via San Francisco, U.S. Kingdom via Canada, Europe via Siberia—Per SHINYO M., 29th Dec. 11 a.m.

Shanghai Br. P.O. Saturday, 1st Jan.

Straits & India via Calcutta—Per FOOSHING, 29th Dec. 2 p.m.

THURSDAY 30th Dec.

Straits, Ceylon, Port Said, Marseilles & London—Per KASHIMA M., 30th Dec. 11 a.m.

English Mail.

Straits, Borneo, Ceylon, Aden, India, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe.

The parcel mail will be closed on Wednesday, 29th Dec. at 5 p.m.—Per NANKIN, 30th Dec. Registration 1.15 p.m. Letters 2 p.m.

Siberian Mail.

Shanghai & North China (Europe via Siberia)—Per SING KIANG, 30th Dec. 3 p.m.

(Shanghai Br. P.O. Monday, 3rd Jan.)

TUESDAY, 4th Jan.

Philippine Is.—Per TAMING, 4th Jan. 3 p.m.

TIDE TABLE.

27th Dec. to 2nd Jan., 1916.

in morning & afternoon.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, Dr. J. W. Noble

by George William Cade Barnett at H. Lee House

Street, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Bombay Maru, Jap. ss. 1396, T. Tander, 26th Dec.—Singapore, 27th Dec. Gen.—M.B.K.

Yai Maru, Jap. ss. 1634, N. Nishikawa, 26th Dec.—Wakamatsu, 27th Dec. Gen.—M.B.K.

Takung, Br. ss. R. A. Matthews, 26th Dec.—Haiphong, Gen.—I. M. & Co.

Taiyo Maru, Jap. ss. 1636, T. Furuta, 26th Dec.—Tientsin, 27th Dec. Gen.—M.B.K.

Hoschow, Br. ss. 1222, W. Shana, 26th Dec.—Tientsin, 27th Dec. Gen.—B. & S.

Phoenicia, Br. ss. 1165, N. C. Bird, 26th Dec.—Batavia, 27th Dec. General—Orders.

Chien Maru, Jap. ss. 1006, J. K. Oka, 26th Dec.—Haiphong, 27th Dec. Gen.—Chien.

Naimang, Br. ss. 2381, H. E. Gilroy, 26th Dec.—Calcutta, Gen.—I. M. & Co.

Shaoching, Br. ss. 1308, Hobbs, 26th Dec.—Wahoo, 27th Dec. Gen.—B. & S.

Sinkiang, Br. ss. 1416, C. C. Williams, 26th Dec.—Shanghai, 27th Dec. Gen.—B. & S.

DEPARTED.

Dec 25.

Harmes for Baik bayan Taiwan Maru for Canton Castledale for Canton

Yokohama for Manila Mainland for Delat via Tientsin Heping for Shanghai

Luxon Maru for Bombay via Singapore Delian Maru for Tamsui via Swatow Yettan Maru for Seattle via Manila

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per ss. Bombay Maru from Singapore—Mr. M. Tanager.

Per ss. Phoenicia from Saigon—Mr. W. C. Barnes.

Per ss. Naimang from Calcutta—Mr. & Mrs. Dolan, Mr. & Mrs. Nicolson, Mr. & Mrs. Wainfield, Messrs. Morris, Kerr and Green, Mrs. Norton, Miss Long Miss Dell.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on the 1st Dec., 1915.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District in millions and decimals of millions of gallons during the month of Nov. 1915.

Consumption — 274.2 275.0 m. gallons

Estimated supply in all districts during November 1915. Service to lower to Upper Main districts connected from R.R. Main and supply given by public street fountains only during November 1915.

Consumption — 274.2 275.0 m. gallons

Estimated supply in all districts during November 1915. Service to lower to Upper Main districts connected from R.R. Main and supply given by public street fountains only during November 1915.

Consumption — 274.2 275.0 m. gallons

Estimated supply in all districts during November 1915. Service to lower to Upper Main districts connected from R.R. Main and supply given by public street fountains only during November 1915.

Consumption — 274.2 275.0 m. gallons

Estimated supply in all districts during November 1915. Service to lower to Upper Main districts connected from R.R. Main and supply given by public street fountains only during November 1915.

Consumption — 274.2 275.0 m. gallons

Estimated supply in all districts during November 1915. Service to lower to Upper Main districts connected from R.R. Main and supply given by public street fountains only during November 1915.

Consumption — 274.2 275.0 m. gallons

Estimated supply in all districts during November 1915. Service to lower to Upper Main districts connected from R.R. Main and supply given by public street fountains only during November 1915.

Consumption — 274.2 275.0 m. gallons

Estimated supply in all districts during November 1915. Service to lower to Upper Main districts connected from R.R. Main and supply given by public street fountains only during November 1915.

Consumption — 274.2 275.0 m. gallons

Estimated supply in all districts during November 1915. Service to lower to Upper Main districts connected from R.R. Main and supply given by public street fountains only during November 1915.

Consumption — 274.2 275.0 m. gallons

Estimated supply in all districts during November 1915. Service to lower to Upper Main districts connected from R.R. Main and supply given by public street fountains only during November 1915.

Consumption — 274.2 275.0 m. gallons

Estimated supply in all districts during November 1915. Service to lower to Upper Main districts connected from R.R. Main and supply given by public street fountains only during November 1915.

Consumption — 274.2 275.0 m. gallons

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 26th, at 10.45—The anticyclone has moved rapidly eastward. It is now central over mid Japan.

A depression has formed over S.E. Mongolia.

Pressure changes in the South are small. The monsoon is interrupted to the north of Sharp Peak. It will remain fresh to moderate over China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 2,000 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast.

1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood. N.E. wind, moderate; fine.

2 Formosa Channel. The same as No. 1.

3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook. The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register, 24th December, a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Wind Force. Weather.

Wanchow 2a 30.25 wsw 4

Namroo 2a 30.46 w 4

Halobate 2a 30.48 w 4

Tokio 2a 30.48 w 4

Yokohama 2a 30.48 w 4

Kobe 2a 30.48 w 4

Osaka 2a 30.48 w 4

Naha 2a 30.48 w 4

Ishiyama 2a 30.48 w 4

Bombay 2a 30.48 w 4

Calcutta 2a 30.48 w 4

Shanghai 2a 30.48 w 4

Manila 2a 30.48 w 4

Cebu 2a 30.48 w 4

Amoy 2a 30.48 w 4

Swatow 2a 30.48 w 4

Shanghai 2a 30.48 w 4

Manila 2a 30.48 w 4

Cebu 2a 30.48 w 4

Amoy 2a 30.48 w 4

Swatow 2a 30.48 w 4

Shanghai 2a 30.48 w 4

Manila 2a 30.48 w 4

Cebu 2a 30.48 w 4

Amoy 2a 30.48 w 4

Swatow 2a 30.48 w 4

Shanghai 2a 30.48 w 4

Manila 2a 30.48 w 4

Cebu 2a 30.48 w 4

Amoy 2a 30.48 w 4

Swatow 2a 30.48 w 4

Shanghai 2a 30.48 w 4

MAIL STEAMERS

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. CO. ENGLISH MAIL.

Will despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named:—

For Steamers To Sail On Remarks

LONDON & Bombay, via Spore, Pang, 3 p.m. 36th Dec. Freight & Passage

PCO, Port Said & Marseilles, Nankin, Capt. G. Manley, about 7th Jan. Freight & Passage

SHANGHAI, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama, Nellore, Capt. A. M. King, about 9th Jan. Freight & Passage

SHANGHAI, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama, Mangara, Capt. Fysh, about 14th Jan. Freight & Passage

LONDON & Bombay via Singapore, Penang, Cebu, Port Said and Marseilles, Novara, Capt. H. R. Hetherington, about 14th Jan. Freight & Passage

All steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

R. & O. S. N. Co.'s office, Hongkong, 23rd December, 1915.

TO SAIL

THE AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE (ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast)

THE Steamship.

“KATHLAMBA.”

6,382 tons, will be despatched as above on Saturday, 19th January, 1916.

For freight and further particulars apply to:—

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1915.

CHINA MAIL S.S. Co., Ltd.

OPERATING

S.S. “CHINA,” 10,200 TONS,

FUTURE SAILINGS.

S.S. CHINA, February 12, 1916.

S.S. CHINA, April 14, 1916.

S.S. CHINA, June 21, 1916.

BETWEEN HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCO VIA NAGASAKI.

The Popular Trans-Pacific Liner “CHINA” will leave Hongkong according to the above schedule for NAGASAKI and thence DIRECT to SAN FRANCISCO, offering special facilities for quick service across the Pacific.

For full information regarding freight and passage apply to:—

O. H. RITTER, Agent.

PRINCES' BUILDING.

Hongkong, 21st December 1915.

HONG